

سكرا من الامرين

MONDAY SPORTS WEEKEND BASEBALL Page 12

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Andorra... 1.000 P. Iceland... 175 Kr. Oman... 1.000 Rial... Australia... 10 P. Iran... 110 P. Pakistan... 20.000 R.

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Yeltsin's Radical Reforms Faltering Amid Disintegration of Economy

By Serge Schmemmann New York Times Service MOSCOW Eleven months after the failed Communist coup and seven months after the breakup of the Soviet Union, President Boris N. Yeltsin's government is in retreat and its radical economic plan is faltering.

There is a growing sense that the administration of Acting Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, who designed Russia's economic reform blueprint, has miscalculated and lost its authority and bearings.

more powerless to halt regional separatism. Output is falling, unpaid bills among enterprises have soared, privatization has been haphazard at best, and many people have not received their salaries for months.

The Issue Is No Longer Just Saddam Some Arabs in the Gulf Favor Ethnic Breakup of Iraq

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service KUWAIT CITY "Kuwaitis would eat up any Iraqi alive if they caught one," Abdelaziz Houty, a Kuwaiti driver, said in a conversation about the depth of hatred toward the former occupiers.

Kuwaiti and Saudi officials now argue in private and sometimes in public that the partition of Iraq into several entities — Shiites in the south, Kurds in the north and Sunnis in the center — may be the key to neutralizing a country whose population is viewed as aggressive.

Comments like that reflect a mistrust not only of the Iraqis but also to some extent of Arabs from outside the Gulf region, many of whom failed to come to Kuwait's defense in word or deed after the invasion.



Sarajevo Sniper Hits Orphans' Bus, Killing 2 A child crying behind a bullet-shattered window of a bus that came under sniper fire in Sarajevo as it was taking 50 war orphans to a rescue point to be sent on to a haven in Germany. Two children, one 3 years and the other 14 months old, were killed. Later, the bus proceeded to Croatia. Page 7.

Mandela Says Crisis Talks With de Klerk Will Resume

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service JOHANNESBURG—Nelson Mandela predicts that constitutional negotiations with the government will soon resume, and he says he has received strong support from the United States and United Nations for international monitors to help defuse South Africa's political crisis.

White South Africans are beginning to discover what the blacks have long endured. Page 6. exert its strength "to ensure that the negotiations resume" to a new constitution for the country.

U.S. Court Actions Against BCCI Embarrass Saudi Royal Family

By Elaine Sciolino and Jeff Gerth New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Early last month, as officials of the Federal Reserve System were about to publicly accuse Saudi Arabia's biggest bank and its manager of violating United States banking laws, the kingdom's top regulators and their lawyers rushed to contact U.S. officials, hoping to settle the matter quietly.

The Saudis also feared U.S. regulators would shut the American operations of National Commercial Bank. That kind of action against the kingdom's biggest bank would jolt a Saudi banking system already reeling from the financial burdens of the Gulf War.

The Saudi bank is charged with having failed to report purchases of stock in First American Bankshares Inc., which was illegally and secretly controlled by BCCI.

Bush Sees No Cause to Fret Race Hasn't Even Begun, He Tells Aides

By Jack Nelson Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — Despite talk of panic among members of his re-election team, President George Bush is reassuring aides that the real campaign does not begin until the Republican convention later this month and that polls showing Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas with huge leads should not be taken seriously.

Mr. Bush's instincts on political timing have served him well in the past, his advisers note. But some of them are seriously concerned that Mr. Clinton, the Democratic nominee, may build an insurmountable lead while the president delays full-scale campaigning and fails to issue a comprehensive agenda for another four-year term.

Republican strategists are counting on James A. Baker 3d to resign as secretary of state and take over the Bush campaign shortly before the convention begins in Houston on Aug. 17. They hope Mr. Baker can bring some order to the campaign and help Mr. Bush emerge from the convention with enough momentum to overtake Mr. Clinton eventually.

OLYMPIC PODIUM

Next, the Medal Round Charles Barkley scored 20 points and Clyde Drexler 17 on Sunday night as the United States basketball team routed Spain, 122-81, in its final preliminary round game. With the victory, the United States finished 5-0 in the Group A Olympic preliminaries. In the quarterfinals Tuesday night, the Americans play Puerto Rico, a team they beat by 38 points last month at the Tournament of the Americas.



THAT'S TWICE — Jackie Joyner-Kersey of the United States throwing the javelin Sunday in the Olympic heptathlon. With 7,944 points, she became the first woman to repeat as champion in the seven-event competition. She set the world record of 7,291 at the 1988 Games in Seoul. Irina Belova of the United Team took the silver medal and Sabine Braun of Germany the bronze. Page 17.

100 Meters to Glory, and Two Good Feet to Stand On

By Tony Kornheiser Washington Post Service BARCELONA — Every successful athlete has a story to tell about how far he or she has come to get to this moment. The stories are about pain and perseverance and overcoming injury — a shin splint or a chronic muscle tear or some other such cross to bear. Every athlete has a good story.

the fastest woman in the world. Now she has the gold medal from Olympic 100 meters. Devers was a promising hurdler on the U.S. Olympic team in Seoul. She did not make the final, but most everyone agreed her best days were in front of her. Soon after the 1988 Games, though, she began feeling chronically weak, and her body began behaving strangely.

Finally, on the advice of her physical therapist, Bob Forster, she went to a doctor to be tested for Graves' disease, which affects the thyroid. Forster had noticed that Devers' eyes had begun to bulge, and he was aware this was a symptom of Graves' disease from reading about George and Barbara Bush, both of whom had it.

Brady's Reference To 'Japs' Is Assailed

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady ran into strong criticism from prominent Asian-Americans and the Japanese Embassy over the weekend after he used the term "Japs" at an informal breakfast with reporters.

Kiosk Skinheads Assault Refugees in Germany

BERLIN (AP) — Neo-Nazi skinheads attacked foreigners and their homes in six German towns during the weekend, the police said Sunday. At least 5 people were hurt and 10 were arrested.

Business/Finance Italy's prime minister asked investors not to shun his country.

Italy's prime minister asked investors not to shun his country. Page 9. Crossword Page 18. Weather Page 2.



# On a Date to Remember, Iraq Repeats Its Claim to Kuwait

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**NICOSIA** — On the second anniversary of the invasion of Kuwait, state-run Baghdad radio reported on Sunday that the emirate was part of Iraq and said "zealous Iraqis" would continue to demand its recapture.

The statement was echoed by Iraq's state-run newspapers, apparently with no regard for Baghdad's agreement after the Gulf War cease-fire to abandon its claim to Kuwait.

"On this day in 1990, his excellency the leader president led the greatest historic epic in the contemporary history of Iraq," the radio said, "one that was crowned with immortal victory with the entry of our valiant armed forces into Kuwait."

Many Kuwaitis fear that President Saddam Hussein might invade again. Kuwait and the United States are to begin joint military maneuvers on Monday to show

how rapidly the allies could respond to another threat.

In another development on the invasion anniversary, an unidentified gunman shot at a UN guard in front of a Baghdad hotel. One bullet landed close to the guard, a Czechoslovak, in front of the Palestine Hotel, where some UN staff members live, officials of the United Nations said. The guard was not hurt.

"We believe that someone intentionally shot at the guard," an official said. He added that the shooting was the latest of a series of security "difficulties."

No one has been hurt since security problems in Baghdad increased dramatically in July during the three-week standoff over UN weapons inspections at the Agriculture Ministry. But UN vehicles have been daubed with paint, and staff members have been harassed, insulted, spat on and intimidated.

Iraqi security men now follow UN international staffers to protect them when they leave their offices. The measure was requested by UN agencies last month. Security men have seized several people who tried to assault UN personnel.

Iraqi officials attribute the incidents to individuals angered by the United Nations presence in Iraq. The UN presence was imposed as part of the cease-fire agreement ending the Gulf War.

Iraqi radio recalled the "demands made by zealous Iraqis throughout history to repossess Kuwait, because it is part of Iraqi territory."

A government-run daily, Al Jumhuriya, said the invasion on Aug. 2, 1990, corrected "a historical mistake" of 70 years. Baghdad claimed that Kuwait had been part of the Basra governorate of the Ottoman Empire and was separated when the British carved up the remains of that empire after World War I.

"Eventually, Kuwait shall return to the right people, but it is for history to answer in which way and when this shall take place," the newspaper said in its commentary, reported by the official Iraqi press agency INA.

The agency said the newspaper had made it clear that Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait did not mean it had given up its right to the emirate.

Al Qadisiya, the Defense Ministry daily, said, "Kuwait, as defined by history and geography, knows that it was and still is an Iraqi province, as it is the natural extension to Basra Province."

The Pentagon announced Friday that the United States was sending 2,400 army troops to Kuwait beginning Monday as part of a training exercise that originally was planned for September.

In Baghdad last month over Iraq's refusal to allow a UN inspection team to examine the Agriculture Ministry building, the Pentagon moved up the date of the exercise to early August.

When the conflict was resolved last week, Mr. Williams said, the military decided to stick with the new schedule. The United States currently has two other ongoing exercises around Kuwait involving navy and Marine forces and ships.

The exercises, coupled with the deployment of an aircraft carrier to the Gulf and other naval battle groups to the Red Sea and the eastern Mediterranean, were meant to send a message to Mr. Saddam, Defense Department officials said.

The United States also sent a battery of Patriot missiles to Kuwait, and another battery of anti-missile missiles to neighboring Bahrain. (AP, Reuters, NYT)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 13 Die as Rebel Factions Shell Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Dissident guerrillas rained rockets on the Afghan capital, Kabul, on Sunday, killing 13 people and wounding 17, official Kabul radio reported.

A broadcast monitored in Pakistan said about 150 rockets and mortars hit five residential districts. It was one of the most devastating attacks on the city since the mujahidin took power in April.

Defense Minister Ahmed Shah Massoud, quoted by the radio, blamed factions of the hard-line Islamic Party, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and Mawlawi Yunus Khalis, for the attacks. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan called off a visit to Kabul on Sunday because of the violence.

### Israel Names Arabs to High Positions

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government announced Sunday that it had appointed two Israeli Arabs as deputy ministers, the highest-ranking Arabs in 19 years.

"Members of parliament, Nawaf Masalha and Walid Sadek, were approved by the cabinet as deputy ministers," Health Minister Haim Ramon said.

The approval came as Mr. Rabin's government prepared for a resumption of Middle East peace talks this month, the first session since the Labor Party defeated Yitzhak Shamir's hard-line Likud Party in the June elections. A government official said Sunday that Israel had accepted a U.S. invitation to begin talks Aug. 24.

### Iran Puts Emphasis on Atomic Power

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iran signaled its determination Sunday to harness nuclear energy, demanding that a German company complete work on an atomic power plant and confirming that it was negotiating with China to build another.

Tehran issued a complaint against the German company Siemens for failing to complete the nuclear plant at Bushehr, in the south, according to Mansour Haji-Aziz, an official of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization. The complaint was filed with the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce, which arbitrates international commercial disputes. Mr. Haji-Aziz, the deputy minister for power plants, said at a news conference.

He confirmed reports Thursday in the paper China Daily that Tehran was negotiating with Beijing to buy a 300-megawatt nuclear plant.

### Algeria Arrests 50 Muslim Militants

ALGIERS (AP) — Security forces arrested 50 armed Islamic extremists in the last 24 hours and seized an arms cache containing 130 bombs, gunpowder and other material, the police said Sunday. Six of the suspects, arrested in Ouled Yaich, south of Algiers, were immediately charged with plotting against state security.

The arrests were made in towns from Oran in the west to Biskra in the Sahara to El Milia in the east, police said. The largest number of arrests — 35 — were made in Oued, near the eastern border, where the Islamic guerrilla movement made its reappearance last November with an attack on a border post.

The police uncovered an arms cache on the outskirts of Oued containing the bombs plus 90 kilograms (200 pounds) of powder, material to build bombs and Afghan clothing worn by the Islamic guerrillas, who are often veterans of the Afghanistan civil war. Most of those arrested in El Oued were youths, officials said.

### European Satellite Adrift in Space

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Atlantis astronauts released a European satellite Sunday after an anxious day's delay, but the spacecraft ran into more trouble and was left wandering too low with its load of crystals, seeds and shrimp eggs.

Unless the \$213 million Eureka satellite is raised to a higher altitude, its orbit will decay to the point where the craft cannot be retrieved by astronauts next spring as planned. The satellite may plunge through the atmosphere and burn.

Engineers at the European Space Agency's control center in Darmstadt, Germany, struggled to understand the latest problem, which involved the satellite's steering system. There were no plans for Atlantis to go back to rescue Eureka. The shuttle and the satellite were hundreds of miles apart by early afternoon.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Highways and bridges in 14 Chinese provinces, have been washed out by torrential rains and flooding, according to the Xinhua News Agency, which said the stricken provinces included Jiangxi, Hunan and Sichuan in south China and Hubei in the north.

Eruption of a volcano along the southern Chilean border with Argentina could lead to avalanches, an official warned Sunday. The 2,926-meter (9,613-foot) Copahu volcano, about 540 kilometers (340 miles) south of Santiago, has erupted three times since Friday. (AP)

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Niger, Tunisia, Zambia.

TUESDAY: Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada.

WEDNESDAY: El Salvador.

THURSDAY: Bolivia, El Salvador, United Arab Emirates.

FRIDAY: Colombia.

SATURDAY: Iraq, Rwanda.

SUNDAY: Israel, Singapore. Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday

North America: Sunny and cool nights with strong winds from the west. Storms will move through the Midwest and Northeast on Tuesday. Heavy rain and strong winds will hit the East Coast on Wednesday. Heavy rain and strong winds will hit the South on Thursday.

Europe: Sunny and cool nights with strong winds from the west. Storms will move through the North Sea and the British Isles on Tuesday. Heavy rain and strong winds will hit the West on Wednesday. Heavy rain and strong winds will hit the South on Thursday.

Asia: Tropical Storm Irving will bring heavy rain and strong winds to the Philippines on Tuesday. Heavy rain and strong winds will hit the South on Wednesday. Heavy rain and strong winds will hit the East on Thursday.

## CAMPAIGN: No Panic Yet

(Continued from page 1)

could be terminal," a longtime Bush adviser said. "The problem is, we don't have a strong person to make decisions, and there's no strategic sense of where the campaign is going."

Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., a former Republican Party chairman, asked what he thought was ailing the Bush campaign, said, "What campaign?"

"I'd like to see some hard-hitting Bush campaign advertising out there right now," said Mr. Fahrenkopf, who added that the campaign used about \$5 million in advertisements between the Democratic and Republican conventions in 1988, which helped reduce the lead of the Democratic nominee, Michael S. Dukakis, from 17 percentage points to about 7 points.

Lyn Nofziger, a former political adviser to President Ronald Reagan, said he thought that time was already running out and that "Bush hasn't gotten his act together yet, and the other guys are running strong."

In the view of some Republican strategists, the Bush campaign has given Clinton and his running mate, Sen. Al Gore of Tennessee, a free ride since the Democratic convention.

The Bush campaign, Mr. Nofziger said, "should have been out there beating up on those guys from the day they were nominated."

Mr. Bush, in a speech in California, signaled that his somewhat passive approach toward the Democrats would end in two weeks. "I cannot wait for our convention to roll up my sleeves and go after them and tell the American people what's really going on," he said.

## Nerve Cord Is Key In New Brain Study

Its Structure in Gay Men Is Distinct

By Natalie Angier  
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A cord of nerve fibers that allows the halves of the brain to communicate with each other is larger in homosexual men than it is in heterosexual men or in women, scientists have reported.

The brain structure, called the anterior commissure, is not thought to influence sexual behavior directly, but the researchers believe the finding supports the idea that the brains of homosexuals differ in many subtle ways from those of heterosexuals, and that sexual orientation has a biological basis.

The report, from Dr. Laura S. Allen and Dr. Roger A. Gorski of the University of California at Los Angeles, appears in The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The discovery remains to be confirmed by other laboratories, and some researchers are skeptical that it has any relevance to an issue as complex as human sexuality. They warned that so little is known about how the brains of higher animals work that to assign function or meaning to slight discrepancies in anatomical features is a gross oversimplification.

Others endorsed the finding as added proof that homosexuality is inborn rather than a chosen behavior, and that therefore all discrimination against homosexuals should be illegal, just as it is against minorities or women.

"It points out that gay people are made this way by nature," said Robert Bray, head of public information at the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, an advocacy group in Washington. "It strikes at the heart of people who oppose gay rights and who think we don't de-

serve our rights because we're choosing to be the way we are."

But some scientists said the new work was likely to prove as questionable as many past studies of neuroanatomical differences between blacks and whites, men and women, or various ethnic groups.

"There's really a trend in this area for each paper to be just another statistical fluke," said Dr. William Byne of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. "I just don't think sexual orientation is going to be represented in any particular brain structure. It's like looking in the brain for your political party affiliation."

Others criticized the study for relying on brains from AIDS patients; all but six of the homosexual men studied had died of the disease's effects.

"We know that HIV has an affinity for brain cells, and I don't think we can rule out that this is having an effect," said Dr. Robert P. Cabej, a psychiatrist at the University of California at San Francisco.

The latest report follows by less than a year another announcement of anatomical differences in the brains of homosexual and heterosexual men, a study that generated a debate nationwide.

In the previous experiment, Dr. Simon LeVay of the Salk Institute in La Jolla, California, said that a region of the hypothalamus, a part of the brain that helps regulate sexual behavior, was smaller in homosexual men than in heterosexual men; it was also smaller in the dimensions in heterosexual women.

Dr. LeVay, who is openly gay, praised the new research.



Bracing for duty in Kuwait, a staff sergeant closed his eyes as he received a typhoid injection at Fort Hood, Texas. The sergeant and 840 others in his support unit were awaiting their departure orders.

## IRAQ: Gulf Arabs Start to Think of Ethnic Breakup

(Continued from page 1)

the country that exists has also been reinforced by broad changes in the policies of the West and Saudi Arabia.

In March 1991, when uprisings in Iraq's Shiite-dominated southern region and Kurdish northern region threatened to partition the country days after the Gulf War cease-fire, the United States, at the urging of Saudi Arabia, halted its victorious military offensive.

Saudi leaders feared that if the Shiite rebellion succeeded, Iraq would come to dominate the people of southern Iraq, posing a new threat of instability on the Arabian Peninsula itself, rivaling the threat of Baghdad. For its part, the United States seemed to prefer a change of regime in Baghdad that would lead the country unified under a leader other than Mr. Saddam.

But since then, the United States, Britain and France have prevented Baghdad from reasserting its control over much of the Kurdish region in northern Iraq, enabling leaders there to hold elections to choose a Kurdish parliament this spring.

A meeting between Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Iraqi opposition leaders last week, including Kurds, Shiites and Sunnis, reinforced an impression here that the United States had accepted their demands for autonomy.

In February, in a major change of policy, Saudi Arabia invited a leader of the Iranian-supported Shiite opposition in the south, Ayatollah Mohammed Bakir Hakim, to visit Riyadh, where he was received by King Fahd, signaling the fading of Saudi fears of an Iranian-dominated movement in southern Iraq.

A senior Saudi intelligence official, who spoke in a Paris interview about this evolving position, said Saudi Arabia was less concerned now about the impact a breakup of Iraq's 17 million people would have.

"This possibility may in fact be a better solution than the present situation," the official said. Echoing what appears to be a wide sentiment among Kuwaitis, the Saudi official said a majority of the Iraqi people "continue to believe that Kuwait belongs to them."

He argued that the attempt to annex Kuwait had a precedent in 1961, when the Iraqi government then in power asserted sovereignty over Kuwait after Britain granted it independence.

"What we need to do is what the Americans did in Japan and Germany after World War II," the Saudi official said. "We must go into Iraq and change the whole setup, the whole mentality, including the social structure of that country which permits dictators like Saddam to resurface there with regularity every 20 years or so."

"To do that," he said, "we may need several small entities to deal with instead of attempting to preserve one Iraqi nation."

The enormous ill will felt toward Iraq in Kuwait, as well as in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, also has an economic explanation.

As major oil producers, Saudi Arabia and these other conservative Arab emirates are eager for Iraq, which ranked as one of the world's top oil exporters before the invasion of Kuwait, to be kept out of world markets as long as possible. The market is saturated, and prices are generally weak.

If Iraq, which is now banned from exporting oil by the United Nations, returned to pumping and selling its crude oil, world prices would fall, cutting into the income of other producers.

## BANK: BCCI Tensions

(Continued from page 1)

were indicted on charges of helping BCCI gain control of First American and of accepting bribes from BCCI. Both men, who were top executives of First American, pleaded not guilty.

In addition to examining the roles in the scandal of some of Saudi Arabia's most prominent businessmen, many of whom have links to the royal family, investigators are looking at members of the ruling family of Abu Dhabi. Family members were the principal owners of BCCI when it was shut down last year. While the family members have portrayed themselves as the biggest victims of the fraud, investigators have publicly questioned whether they helped to carry it out.

American officials said they were certain that the Saudi royal family was shaken, fearful that a scandal could erode confidence in the kingdom's once massable banking system.

"It is obviously a major banking crisis and a serious problem," said one official who follows the issue. "They are concerned about what implications it will have for the Saudi banking system as a whole. We have told them their concerns have been noted and the best thing to do is to clean up the whole BCCI mess."

At one point, King Fahd took the highly unusual step of calling in the U.S. ambassador, Charles W. Freeman Jr., to express his surprise and dismay that a local prosecutor in New York City had indicted Sheikh Khalid, a descendant of a family that co-founded National Commercial Bank. Until recently, the sheikh was its chief executive.

The king sought to distance himself from Sheikh Khalid, according to American officials. He said it was unfortunate that a Saudi might have run afoul of American banking regulations, but he stressed that the banker's actions had nothing to do with the Saudi government and banking system, the officials added.

But Sheikh Khalid is not just another banker, and National Commercial is not just another bank. It is King Fahd's personal banker, the bank, rooted in a decades-old mosque, hanging operation in Mecca, is intricately linked to the Saudi economy and government.

At one point, the king made an extraordinary request to Mr. Freeman: World U.S. banking authorities make an official statement attesting to the strength and independence of the Saudi banking system? Mr. Freeman, uncomfortably, had to say no, telling the king that the U.S. government could not interfere in a criminal investigation or publicly pass judgment on the strength of another country's banking system.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Rural Nebraska County Fights For Survival With 'Main Street'

The population of Custer County, Nebraska, as in so many parts of the Great Plains, has been falling, followed by a shrinking farm economy. In 1930, the county had 30,000 people. Today, it has 12,000.

In a boot-strap effort to survive, the county residents are fostering a new concept of community that rural sociologists say could be a model: the county-wide Main Street. The idea, dreamed up by county residents, is only a year old — too soon to measure the results.

People agree that none of the county's 12 little towns can make it alone. They are too small. But if they pull together as a county, they might be able to achieve what economists call "critical mass," or the level needed to sustain a community.

If the town of Arnold does not have a pharmacy, for example, people are encouraged to shop in the next little town that has one rather than drive 45 miles (72 kilometers) to a big discount store in North Platte.

"It's easy to run away, to go somewhere bigger," said Janet Larreau, 32, a native of Custer County who moved home from Denver a few years ago. "But some of us have decided to stay. This is our way of life. And it's worth a fight."

### About People

Judis Child, hale and hearty as ever, will be 80 on Aug. 15, giving cooking lessons on television as usual and promoting her favorite causes. "Wine should not be associated with alcohol," she says. "It is really part of the food chain." Cooking is a serious subject and should be taught in college. And "there's nothing worse than a grilled vegetable," always coming out half-raw and half-burned.

What to do when you drop a whole side of lamb on the floor, as she did once on television? "Just remember, you're all alone in the kitchen," she recommended, as she picked up the lamb and dusted it off.

Arthur Higbee

## AIDS Scientists Retreat From Report on Virus

By Lawrence K. Altman  
 New York Times Service

PARIS — Two prominent scientists have cast doubt on the significance of a report on the possibility that a new virus is causing an AIDS-like disease.

The report, which is being published this month in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, was submitted by Dr. Sudhir Gupta of the University of California at Irvine. It has stirred public fear that a potentially fatal virus may be transmitted from person to person and through the nation's blood supply.

Dr. Ludwik Gross, the National Academy of Sciences member who sponsored Dr. Gupta's report, now says he has second thoughts about having done so.

Dr. Gross said he "wanted to brake the scare" that resulted from publicity about the report and ally "unwarranted conditions" that led the public to fear that an AIDS-like virus was on the loose.

"Too much has been made of the finding," he said, adding that he doubted the illnesses discussed in the report had any link to AIDS. His caution adds an unusual twist to the bizarre tale of mystery.

ous AIDS-like cases that were reported last month at an international AIDS conference in Amsterdam. There American and European scientists spoke about a dozen cases of illness among individuals who showed no evidence of infection with HIV-1 or HIV-2, which cause AIDS.

Preliminary reports from three scientists hinting at detection of a new virus among such cases aroused wide public concern.

Given the alarming reaction to Dr. Gupta's paper, Dr. Gross said that he would prefer now not to have sponsored it but that he would not withdraw his support because "there is no way I could do that."

Dr. Luc Montagnier, the French researcher who played a crucial role in the discovery of HIV-1 and HIV-2, said in an interview at the Pasteur Institute that he shared Dr. Gross's concern and doubts.

Dr. Gross said he had decided to exercise a privilege of membership in the National Academy of Sciences in introducing Dr. Gupta's paper to the proceedings after the findings were reviewed by two independent researchers. Although the reviewers expressed reservations about Dr. Gupta's technique and scientific controls, they recommended publication because the findings were fascinating.

Dr. Gupta reported that he had detected a virus unlike any of the known human retroviruses in a 66-year-old woman with an AIDS-like illness. Her only apparent risk factor was a blood transfusion she had received in 1949 or 1950. Dr. Gupta said he had also found the virus in the woman's 38-year-old daughter, who is healthy.

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# CAMPAIGN '92 / FIGHTING OVERCONFIDENCE

## ★ ELECTION NOTES ★

### A Public Call for Bush to Bow Out of Race

LOS ANGELES — In a scathing editorial, the Orange County Register, a major newspaper in the largely Republican and conservative county southeast of Los Angeles, on Sunday urged President George Bush to abandon his bid for re-election. Titled "Stand Down, Mr. President," the editorial said Mr. Bush had "failed every bit as much as that last notable failure, Jimmy Carter" and called on him to let the Republican convention choose a new nominee.

"George Herbert Bush can render his presidency most successful only by giving it up, voluntarily, before the party's convention opens in Houston," the Register said. (Reuters)

### Some Private Calls for Quayle to Do the Same

WASHINGTON — Although Vice President Dan Quayle insists that the issue is closed, the question of whether he should stay on the 1992 Republican ticket remains a major topic at the top levels of the party. With President George Bush having also said repeatedly last month that there would be no change, few senior Republicans are willing to discuss the matter publicly.

But promise them anonymity, and a substantial minority of state officials, congressional leaders and even cabinet members readily express their antagonism and especially their wish that Mr. Quayle would take himself out of the running. "The president isn't going to demand he get off the ticket," a leading Midwestern senator said. "But a lot of us wish he would fall on his sword, go in and tell George Bush he was quitting for the sake of the party." (NYT)

### Don't Believe All You Hear, Mrs. Clinton Says

WASHINGTON — Hillary Clinton said that she expected Republicans to try to paint the Democratic presidential ticket "as being alien in some way" out of the mainstream for most Americans.

"I think that's just a real hard case to make," said Mrs. Clinton, the wife of the Democratic nominee, Bill Clinton. Mrs. Clinton, a lawyer and head of the Washington-based Children's Defense Fund advocacy group (a post from which she is on leave), told Washington Post editors and reporters in an interview that she also believed that Republicans had made a "political decision" to portray her views on some family issues as too liberal.

The Bush camp and the president himself repeatedly have characterized the Democratic side in the campaign as lax on "family values" and in pursuit of a "liberal agenda." The other day, apparently in a reference to Mrs. Clinton, President George Bush noted that his opponents "even encourage kids to hire lawyers and haul their parents into court." Mrs. Clinton said the portrayal of her views was "preposterous."

"Any fair reading of anything I've ever written or said, any fair reading of the work that I've done just doesn't support that," she said. "I think that it is part of their strategy about me to say that the work I have done for more than 20 years on children's issues is somehow out of the mainstream or undermining family values. And I just think that is regrettable." (NYT)

### A Mass Exodus From State Legislatures

NEW YORK — A third of the state legislatures in the nation are giving up their seats this year in an exodus that experts say is the largest in more than 30 years. The turnover, which experts say is sure to be swollen further by the defeat of some incumbents in November, parallels a high number of departures from Congress.

Federal and state legislators have said they are leaving for many of the same reasons, including a desire to retire or because their districts were redrawn or eliminated as a result of redistricting after the 1990 census. But others blame the recession, saying it has made their jobs painful and has turned constituents against them.

"Politics has gotten uglier and meaner," said Sam Hunt, 50, a two-term member of the North Carolina House. Mr. Hunt said he decided to give up his seat to devote more time to his family and his electrical supply business. (NYT)

### Quote-Unquote

Mary Matalin, the Bush campaign's political director, on Bill Clinton: "We've never said to the press that he's a philandering, pot-smoking draft dodger." (NYT)

### Away From the Hustings

- The Census Bureau is expected to decide quickly whether to begin adjusting its population estimates to compensate for a census undercount, a move that could shift millions of federal dollars away from states and cities in the Middle West and Northeast.
  - Tuberculosis outbreaks of particularly dangerous strains have been traced to infectious contacts in hospitals in several cities, prompting urgent calls for costly new hygiene measures. The strains resist many conventional drugs, and death rates have exceeded 70 percent.
  - A U.S. Navy plane crashed in the Atlantic Ocean north of Puerto Rico, killing all five aviators on board, a navy spokesman said. The plane, which was on a training flight, was the second from the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy to crash within two weeks.
  - Connecticut's food-stamp rolls nearly doubled in the last three years, the latest sign of economic decline in the wealthiest U.S. state.
  - A blaze raged out of control near Yosemite National Park, in California, burning more than 3,500 acres (1,400 hectares) and forcing thousands of people to evacuate.
  - The preservation of a cemetery in lower Manhattan in which blacks were buried in colonial days will be financed by \$3 million allocated by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The decision came after the federal General Services Administration, bowing to congressional pressure, halted excavation.
  - A Hong Kong businessman who prosecutors say was one of the biggest heroin smugglers in the world, Johnny Kon, is scheduled to testify before the U.S. Congress on Tuesday about illicit drug sales.
  - As many as 1,200 trade schools and colleges risk losing federal aid or being dropped from student loan programs because too many of their graduates have defaulted on government-backed loans, the Education Department warned.
  - The U.S. Navy has begun an experiment at its Orlando, Florida, boot camp with coed training in hopes of reducing sexual harassment.
- WP, NYT, AP, Reuters, LAT, UPI

## Clinton Aides Learn the Bearable Frightfulness of Leading

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Surging ahead by 20 or 30 points in the polls ought to make life wonderful for the campaign of Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential nominee. The truth is, aides say, the good news has created a sea of problems.

No one on the Clinton campaign has suggested trading places with President George Bush right now, however. Or, for that matter, with the Clinton campaign of a few months ago, when the candidates seemed mired in a three-way race that included Ross Perot. Or with the Clinton campaign that was struggling in February just to win a reasonable second-place showing in the New Hampshire primary.

These are pleasanter problems, but difficult ones nonetheless. They range from the technical, such as switchboards so flooded with calls that the campaign was briefly paralyzed, to the political, such as how to

say "no" to all the people who want to hear "yes."

It often is harder to plan long-term strategy when all the numbers look so good. One of the single most important characteristics of a successful campaign is discipline: the ability to make choices, write off states, allocate money carefully and stick with a plan. With Mr. Clinton ahead in the polls even in Arizona, which has not voted Democratic since 1948, giddiness can overwhelm discipline.

For the candidate, said George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's communications director, the problem with having such a big lead is that the other side starts hitting hard and often, let it fall so far behind that victory is out of reach. "It increases the level of attack," he said. "It puts you in the bull's-eye."

Still, with such a large lead in the polls, the Clinton forces may find it hard to imagine how Mr. Bush could win. To com-

bust this, and to help his side plan against what may be coming, a Clinton pollster, Stanley Greenberg, has written a lengthy memorandum describing the strategy he would recommend if he were Mr. Bush's adviser and not Mr. Clinton's.

Mr. Greenberg refuses to disclose what he said would be "a pretty good strategy" for the Republicans.

Clinton advisers say that to combat overconfidence, it helps to remember the Democrats' recent history, in which the party never seemed to miss an opportunity to miss an opportunity.

Still, the current polls could complicate the Clinton campaign's strategy of deciding which states to target to produce an electoral vote majority in November.

In 1988, Michael S. Dukakis rode a big lead after his party's convention, and his aides spoke of a "50-state strategy." Once the Massachusetts governor collapsed in the polls, at least half the states went out of

reach, and his presidential campaign had to shift resources to the much smaller number of states that were still winnable.

To guard against this, Paul Tully, political director of the Democratic National Committee, has spent three years developing elaborate statistical models to establish where Democrats should put their resources.

The trick, said several Clinton advisers, is to avoid being lured early to states like Florida that may look promising now but are likely to become impossible for Mr. Clinton if Mr. Bush makes a comeback.

The Clinton forces are keeping the focus on California, on the more populous states of the Middle West — Michigan, Ohio and Illinois — and on a group of Southern and border states where they think the South-

ern-accented ticket of Mr. Clinton and Senator Al Gore of Tennessee could cut into Republican strength.

Along with Mr. Clinton's Arkansas and

Mr. Gore's Tennessee, Southern and border targets include Kentucky, North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and probably Alabama.

The Clinton forces are also counting on most of the states of the Northeast and Middle West, where Mr. Dukakis won or did well. The assumption is that if Mr. Clinton runs badly in a state like New York, there is a good chance he will be in trouble everywhere.

Conspicuously missing from most of the early target lists are Florida and Texas. Clinton aides say one of the challenges of being so far ahead now will be to resist the entreaties of local Democrats in those and other states to pour in resources today that might be better spent in October in Ohio or Michigan. The betting in the Clinton campaign is that the "problems" created by a big lead will, in time, be replaced by the problems of a smaller one.



Leaving no shoe unsigned, Bill Clinton obliged a supporter in North Little Rock, Arkansas.

## Foreign Policy's Fading Role

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a presidential campaign, no attack should be unexpected. But there is something jarring when the Republicans, in their first foreign policy criticism of any substance, accuse the Democrats of being "reckless" about involvement in the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

After all, for most of the last 30 years Republicans said Democrats who ran for president were timid or weak — if not downright cowardly.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

But this is the first election since 1936, or 10 years before Bill Clinton was born, that is being conducted when the United States was not imperiled by one or more big bad countries. So foreign policy is bound to play a different sort of election role, and almost certainly a smaller one.

In the old days, foreign policy "literally vetoed people," said Newt Gingrich, the Georgia Republican who is his party's No. 2 in the House. "If you couldn't handle foreign policy, you couldn't handle the presidency."

And even though foreign policy had been almost politically invisible until last week, it is sure to be argued over the next three months. There are a variety of reasons, not excluding the relevance of a successful foreign touch to a successful presidency.

But that's not the first reason. The primary reason the Bush campaign launched a foreign poli-

cy attack on Mr. Clinton last week is that it doesn't have much else going for it at this time.

As recent Gallup and Harris polls show, handling foreign policy is an area, perhaps the only one, where the political still has more confidence in Mr. Bush than in Mr. Clinton, and by a big margin.

So it makes tactical sense for the Bush campaign to try to turn some public attention toward foreign policy, even if its first effort was spectacularly inept. It accused Mr. Clinton of being reckless in saying the United States should be ready to use air strikes to support UN efforts to get food and medicine to civilians in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

That was a policy that Dick Cheney, the secretary of defense, said the next day he agreed with.

That wasn't all that was wrong with this effort: to call the Democrats "reckless" undercuts a basic Republican argument. As Mr. Gingrich would pose it, his party should say the Democrats accept international weakness by urging defense cuts and protectionist trade policies.

In general, however, the Bush attacks are likely to focus on the difference between experience and inexperience.

The Democrats do not seem to fear that argument. Their quick response is a kind of "Sez who?"

Mr. Clinton said that someone who promised, "Read my lips, no new taxes" had no business now asking for trust.

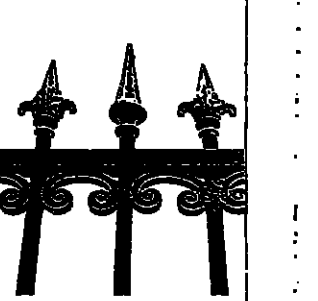
And Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, Mr. Clinton's running mate, said that if Mr. Bush was so smart,

how come "Saddam Hussein is thumbing his nose at the world?"

But the Democrats also have a strategy that goes beyond one-liners. As Anthony Lake, a foreign policy adviser to Mr. Clinton, said last week, "At a moment when history has turned, experience is not necessarily the first qualification."

There are differences, he said, "between being locked into foreign policies that reflect the thinking of the last decade and promoting foreign policies designed for the next decade."

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## U.S. Environment Chief Says Bush Fumbled Rio

By Michael Weiskopf

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency administrator, William K. Reilly, trying to explain the diplomatic isolation of the United States at the recent Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, has blamed the Bush administration for playing a "low-key, defensive game" in preparing for the conference.

In an evaluation of the June meeting circulated to all 15,000 employees of the environmental agency, Mr. Reilly conceded that the administration assigned a "low priority" to negotiations on protection of forest species, delayed the signing of a treaty on global warming, postponed announcing President George Bush's plans to attend and "committed few resources."

"No doubt this contributed to the negative feelings toward the United States," wrote Mr. Reilly, who headed the U.S. delegation to the conference, the largest and highest-level environmental meeting in history.

Mr. Reilly has frequently clashed with conservative White House aides over environmental issues, losing more battles than he has won. Faced at Rio to defend policies he opposed, Mr. Reilly voiced his frustration after a diplomatic cable that he had sent to the White

House was leaked to reporters, apparently to show that he was being overruled once again.

In the agency memo, he likened his experience to taking a "bungee jump" — from a high platform at the end of an elastic tether — in which "someone might cut your line."

It was a more whimsical characterization than he had made in Rio, where he accused unidentified White House officials of trying to undermine him and the U.S. position.

Nevertheless, the memorandum, written in response to a "welcome home" letter signed by 3,000 environmental agency employees, was not intended to "point fingers," according to a Reilly aide, but as a plainspoken assessment of the summit meeting.

### Backing From Gore

Senator Al Gore of Tennessee said that President Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle must "accept responsibility for undermining America's chief negotiator at the Earth Summit," The Associated Press reported from Fancy Farm, Kentucky.

Responding to reports of the Reilly memo, the Democratic vice presidential nominee said that he shared "Bill Reilly's deep sense of disappointment."

## Supreme Court Allows Return of Haitians, for Now

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has allowed the Bush administration to continue sending Haitian refugees back home while the justices hear arguments on the legality of a presidential order to return them.

The high court, in an unusual weekend ruling, granted a Justice Department request to stay a decision by a federal appeals court in New York last week that had effectively nullified the administration policy.

The stay, in effect, extends a temporary reprieve the court had granted earlier this week.

Justices Harry Blackmun and John Paul Stevens dissented, arguing that the Justice Department offered only a vague statement of possible harm to foreign policy if the returns were stopped. Meanwhile, they said, the refugees "face the real and immediate threat of persecution, terror and possibly even death at the hands of those to whom they are being forcibly returned."

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INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE

Turning Toward Africa

There is good luck, bad luck, and Africa's luck. At a time of unrestrained political gains — apartheid crumbling, wars ending, tyrannies tottering — much of Africa is now beset by the worst drought in this century. The rains never came in January. Crop yields fell by 70 percent in normally bountiful South Africa and Zimbabwe. And as sure as August heat, hunger or death threaten a third of the 100 million people living in affected countries of southern and eastern Africa.

Overburdened Economy

Although the recession technically ended more than a year ago, the American economy is still in low gear. The figures published by the Commerce Department last week are further evidence of an extraordinarily weak recovery. During the three and a half years of the Bush administration, the economy has grown a little, but not as much as the population. Per capita GDP is lower now than in early 1989. Perhaps that has something to do with the pervasive pessimism that has now become a major threat to George Bush's campaign for re-election.

Excusing Abuse in Burma

Credit the Bush administration, and the governments of Australia and Canada, for demanding that Burma's tyrannical State Law and Order Restoration Council live up to international standards of human rights and political freedom. But then blame Burma's neighbors and trading partners — Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei — for assuring the junta that it could continue to abuse its people.

A World Narcotics Court

A murderous bomb blast in Sicily and a jailbreak in Colombia send devastating messages about the inability of governments to control organized crime — and add new weight to the case for an international criminal court. The bombing in Palermo that killed Paolo Borsellino, an anti-Mafia prosecutor, occurred only two months after the murder of Judge Giovanni Falcone. Both were part of a small group of Italian law enforcement officials working with Americans to prosecute the mob. The assassinations suggest that the Mafia may have embarked on a campaign of violence in order to force the judges and prosecutors to back off.

Europe Can't Afford to Appease Serbia

By William Pfaff

PARIS — We again are at Munich. I never believed that I would find need for this trite and abused analogy, but consider the reality of Yugoslavia at this moment.

Serbia is deliberately challenging a system of international legitimacy and political values which has given Europe and the West nearly 50 years of peace. As in 1938, the West European powers refuse to do anything serious to meet this challenge. Unlike 1938, the public seems more realistic than its governments. But unless some Western leaders take courage and acts, this will end in something much worse than the tragedy we already confront.

The practical consequences of what Serbia is doing corrupt the existing European system and threaten to halt — possibly to destroy — the progress that Europe has made in economic and political unification during the past half-century, the great achievement of the postwar years.

But the West European governments do no more than debate the fate of the 2.5 million refugees Serbia's aggression has already generated. Should they be admitted to neighboring countries? That makes it easy for Serbia, and implicitly endorses the genocidal policy of ethnic "cleansing" of conquered territories.

Those opposed to that demand a political solution. But it is obvious by now that there will be no political solution until Serbia has what it wants — and Croatia has the rest.

Western action to stop aggression, restore overrun borders, punish war crimes and defend the principles of international law would cause Western governments domestic political difficulties. It could be costly. It would involve military forces. And Yugoslavia is a distant country of which most Westerners know little; its people have, after all, brought this on themselves; theirs is a brutal part of the world.

One hears today the very words spoken of Czechoslovakia in 1938, as the Chamberlain government prepared to sell the Czechs out.

But it is not Yugoslavia which is at stake. It is not even justice; justice rarely is served in such affairs. There has been little justice in Yugoslavia's past and will probably be little in its future.

Milovan Djilas, the eminent Yugoslav writer and political dissident, a Montenegro, wrote in his autobiography that generations of his family died at the hands of other Montenegrins. "My father's grandfather, my own two grandfathers, my father ... and his brother and my brothers

... it seems to me that I was born with blood on my eyes. My first sight was of blood, my first words were blood and bathed in blood."

It is European order which is at stake. Germany wanted Croatia's and Slovenia's recognition, and got it, touching off a campaign of visionary aggression that had been prepared by some Serbian intellectuals for a half-century, and awaken-

One hears today the very words spoken of Czechoslovakia in 1938, as the Chamberlain government prepared to sell the Czechs out.

ing a political paranoia which existed in the haunted memories and resentments of the Serbian people since they were defeated by the Turks in the Battle of Kosovo Field in 1389.

Today's invasion of Bosnia is part of a program for a Greater Serbia advocated by intellectuals close to the tragic royalist guerrilla leader Dragoljub Mihajlovic, who was abandoned by the allies in World War II and executed by Tito in 1946. It expresses a Serbian expansionist ambition that undermined the prewar kingdom.

The Serb irregulars besieging Sarajevo today are led by three tenured university professors. They are destroying Sarajevo and Bosnia's other Muslim cities and villages, forcing more than 2 million people from their homes and homelands, in order — they say — to save Europe from the Turk. They are trying to redo the outcome of the Battle of Kosovo Field.

Serbia itself, they contend, is a martyr-nation also under concealed attack by a re-Nazified Germany that controls all of Europe, an imperialist and aggressive United States allied with this Germany, and a Vatican determined to destroy Orthodox Christianity. As if the Turks were not enough.

The Germans now have the refugees flooding in, as do the Italians and Austrians — whose foreign minister, Alois Mock, demands military

intervention in support of UN decisions. "Law without power is absurdity," he says.

Since neither the other Europeans nor the United States will defend even the UN humanitarian efforts, to say nothing of international law, Germany and Austria, feel themselves abandoned with this problem by their allies. The German press accuses the French of serving Serbian propaganda interests, and accuses the British — for calling fruitless conferences — of irrelevance.

This comes at a moment when the construction of Europe has already been undermined by the ill-considered and overambitious Maastricht treaty, objections to which have been mounting in all the major European states since the Danes turned the treaty down in a spring referendum. It comes when Germany's reunification and the Cold War's end have overturned power relationships and perceptions in Europe, and when the United States stands at the edge of a return to isolation.

The British were practically delighted to send a task force to the South Atlantic in 1982 to rescue the Falklands. The French take for granted sending the Legion and the parcs to enforce George Bush's obsession with driving Iraq out of Kuwait. Neither will do a thing to save Western Europe itself from a fundamental threat to European order and to Europe's future. That challenge is too serious and the job too unprofitable. Moreover, they do not have Washington to tell them to do it.

The United States today has a president who for the most contemptible reasons of parasitism has reversed his own policy course and has committed the United States to refuse any Yugoslav intervention whatever — attacking his opponent, Bill Clinton, as "reckless" for proposing a minimal air intervention to protect UN humanitarian missions. The conqueror of Panama and Kuwait wants re-election.

If Serbia is permitted to demonstrate that military force again rules in Europe, and that a genocidal ethnic policy will meet no effective resistance, reinstalling in the modern West a politics legitimated by millenarian hatreds and historic grievances, "Europe" is finished. The famous New World Order is finished, before it began. It is back to the old order. We will all be sorry, but it will be too late.

International Herald Tribune

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Bush Ways Without The Will

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — It's too bad for President George Bush. For four years he has had the makings of a real domestic program. He just didn't seem to realize it. As a result, Republicans are now groaning about what kind of message Mr. Bush can put together to save his presidency and rescue his party from disaster.

There is one person who did pay attention to some of the most interesting ideas floating in and around administration circles. His name is Bill Clinton, and the Democratic nominee gleefully stole some of the smartest Bush administration ideas while the president wasn't paying attention.

Mr. Clinton cannot stop talking about the importance of "personal responsibility" and how a society without a sense of reciprocal obligation just cannot function. Some of the best speeches on that very subject over the last three years have been given by Mr. Bush's own secretary of health and human services, Louis Sullivan.

Mr. Clinton loves to tout the ideas of Jack Kemp, secretary of housing and urban development, about tenant ownership and management of public housing projects — and make fun of Mr. Bush for ignoring Mr. Kemp except when riots break out. Mr. Kemp appreciates it. He once jokingly offered to campaign for Mr. Clinton in the Democratic primaries.

Mr. Bush speaks often about "school choice," which involves letting the parents of poor kids have some money to send their kids to private schools. Mr. Bush's education secretary, Lamar Alexander, has a slew of other ideas on how to improve schools. But, under questioning recently, the president left the impression that he did not understand the details of his own choice program. In the meantime, Mr. Clinton has long been an advocate of school choice, but limited to the public schools. This allows the Democrats to look innovative while still satisfying the teachers' unions.

The point is not that Mr. Clinton is plagiarizing Mr. Bush's ideas. Mr. Clinton has lots of ideas of his own. But there is no money, thanks to the Reagan-Bush budget policies.

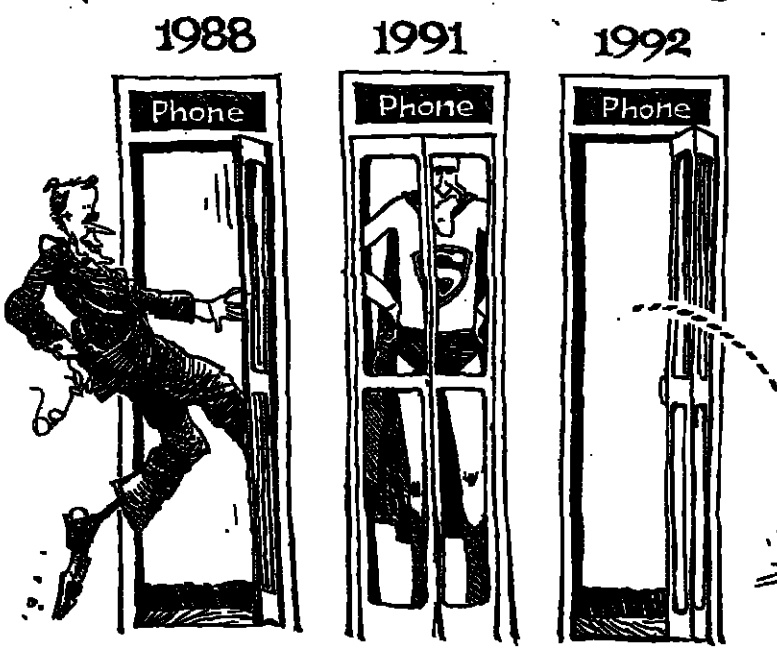
that Mr. Bush would hate, like raising taxes on the rich. But as a devotee of actually using government to solve problems, Mr. Clinton has been paying close attention to a decade-long dialogue among left, right and center over new approaches to government. Many of the "Bush-Clinton" ideas grow out of those discussions.

In the meantime, the Republicans in general, and President Bush in particular, have been intellectually asleep, figuring that they could get by on the slogan Ronald Reagan used in 1980. Conservatism in power has been unable to use its own best ideas because its approach to government has become incoherent.

Mr. Bush, of course, insists that he has a "refree" agenda — and he cites many of the above programs to prove the point. It is those horrible Democratic in Congress, he says, who have wrecked everything. But the truth is that when Mr. Bush runs through the catalogue of his domestic programs, he does it with all the excitement and thematic coherence of someone reviewing a hardware store shopping list for a tile-repair job.

In fairness, Mr. Bush's difficulties are not simply his own; they are also those of most of his conservative allies.

The Candidate of Change:



who talk about small government while running a big one. Conservatives, it turns out, finished their great projects in the early Reagan years. They cut tax rates, built up the military and curbed inflation. Then they failed to answer the question: What now? Those who say the Bush years have been listless forget that Mr. Reagan's second term was not exactly a time of high energy.

Some conservatives wanted to get their side moving again. The most energetic parts of the right — the Kemp wing of the party, the policy specialists at the Heritage Foundation, Bush staffer Jim Pinkerton and his New Paradigm — wanted conservatives to fight for new programs, as well as for a new approach to government.

Interestingly, some of the language of these "big-government conservatives," as their critics call them, is redolent with New Left-speak about "empowerment" and giving poor people more control over their own lives by reducing bureaucracies.

Mr. Kemp's proposals for tenant management of housing are not unlike what the New Left's organizers in poor neighborhoods were talking about in the early 1960s. No wonder Mr. Kemp makes some of the more old-fashioned conservatives nervous.

But there is a problem that the activist conservatives have trouble dealing with: Many of their most interesting initiatives, whether for school choice programs or tenant ownership, cost money. There is no money, thanks to the Reagan-Bush budget policies. And the one thing that everybody in the Kemp wing of the party agrees on completely is that there should be no tax increases.

This must drive Budget Director Richard Darman crazy. Some of the very conservatives who most want him to put new program initiatives in his budgets are also the people beating up on him most for agreeing to modest tax increases a couple of years back.

But hold on, say the true believers: We don't want to layer our new programs on old ones. We want our new programs to replace them. But which programs will actually get out? While some of the Heritage types really would cut government a lot, there is no evidence that the Republicans who actually run things would. And here is the second underlying reason for the inertia of the Bush years: Republican administrations have been incapable of achieving the budget cuts they need to match where they think taxes should be — and that is even before they propose any of their new programs.

While Republicans blame this on the Democrats in Congress, the Republicans themselves have been unable to send up anything resembling a balanced budget. Most of the biggest items in the budget — farm subsidies, social security, Medicare, defense programs — are strongly

backed by Republican constituencies who benefit from them. In the absence of cuts in these areas — pretty big ones — there is no room for new initiatives, no room for new tax cuts, and thus, perhaps, no room at the White House for George Bush.

No wonder Mr. Bush does not much like domestic policy. And it gets worse: Republicans love to talk about certain social issues, notably, crime, family breakdown, welfare dependency. They like to say that these problems have got worse, and hang the

Bush, like conservatism itself, is torn several ways. The message is mixed.

blame on the liberals. But wait a minute. Liberals haven't been in the White House for the last 12 years. Where were the Reagan-Bush welfare-reform programs? What do Republicans propose to do to help families? Yes, Republicans have proposed new penalties for federal crimes, but most of the street crimes people worry about have nothing to do with federal law. And have you heard much lately about the "war on drugs"?

Mr. Bush does like to tout his "weed and seed" anti-crime program — weed out criminals, seed promising community programs for youth, education and job training. It is actually a good idea. The problem is that there is very little money in his budget for this program, and (here he comes again) Mr. Clinton is for many of the same things, has been for a long time, and wants to spend more than Mr. Bush.

Mr. Bush, in short, cannot possibly win his fight with Mr. Clinton as long as the debate is structured as it is now, because Mr. Clinton really believes in — may, gets excited by — government programs, and Mr. Bush sends the message that he doesn't at all.

As a believer in government, Mr. Clinton can take new initiatives wherever he finds them, left, right or center. With his connoisseurship of programs, he seems, to put it charitably, at least as indifferent to balancing the federal budget as Mr. Bush has been. But since when did Americans elect Democrats to balance the budget?

Mr. Bush, like conservatism itself, is torn several ways. The message is mixed. Sometimes he attacks big government and big spending. Other times he pushes his own government programs. When that doesn't work, he tries to use the social issues to change the subject. None of it works anymore.

Some Republicans still seem to think that Mr. Bush can win by making small adjustments and missing large doubts about Mr. Clinton. A more realistic view is this: For Mr. Bush to have even a shot at winning re-election, he has to make inconceivable

A New Look At Security In the '90s

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — We all know that the world has undergone a revolution. Equally evident, U.S. foreign policy has hardly adapted. But no one has added up the new facts, or clearly demonstrated the gap between the new realities and U.S. responses or pointed to any serious way of bridging that gap and restoring U.S. strength and leadership — until now.

The job was done by a bipartisan commission of government veterans headed by Winston Lord, former U.S. ambassador to China and State Department planning chief. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (of which I am a trustee) sponsored the enterprise.

The commission's report is an anthology of hard facts and good sense. It lays out where the United States and others must spend more money to avoid disasters. It also shows how to pay the new bills. Arguing from the new realities, the commission recommends these spending priorities:

Population. The crowded earth already peopled by about 5.5 billion will grow under about 8.5 billion by 2025. This growth will overwhelm governments, resources and the environment. The crises are economic growth and education. But the Reagan and Bush administrations have not helped. They stopped contributions to family planning efforts abroad because of false fears about promoting abortion.

Refugees. The international homeless total reached 18 million in 1991, and grows faster each year. The main causes are war and poverty. Costs are staggering: \$7 billion yearly just for those seeking political asylum.

Peacekeeping and peacekeeping. The flood of refugees will grow and so will threats to peace unless collective security is strengthened, and quickly. United Nations forces now stand guard in a dozen places at an annual cost approaching \$3 billion. That figure will have to be at least doubled and a standing United Nations force established to prevent what could become rampant anarchy.

Economic development. Aid to and trade with poor nations are a matter of self-interest to rich ones. U.S. trade with developing nations has been increasing faster than with any other group of nations and already is 35 percent of all American exports. Trade as a percentage of U.S. GNP has doubled to 25 percent since 1970. Making the poor richer is the best way to prevent refugees and create new exports and wealth for Americans.

The environment. The tab for making good environmental practices affordable for poor countries (and for wealthy ones as well) will be in the billions yearly. But the costs of doing little to control greenhouse warming gases and deforestation would be unimaginably higher. And dealing with environmental problems will create jobs and growth.

Also with attention to hard facts, here is how the commission proposes to raise the necessary money — and plenty more to cover domestic priorities and budget deficit reduction:

Promoting economic growth through freer trade. This is the surest and cheapest means to pump up economies. For the United States, every additional \$1 billion in exports produces 20,000 jobs. The leaders of the industrial world have become so mesmerized by economic gimmicks and so mired in domestic politics that they have failed for years to press ahead on the freer-trade front.

Cutting military expenditures. Worldwide spending for arms and armed forces reached \$1.2 trillion in 1988, and if promises are kept it will decline to about \$800 billion by 1996. The commission wants to bring this down by an additional \$200 billion, which seems reasonable given the decline of transnational threats. For the United States alone, this could generate savings of \$90 billion annually after five years.

Raising energy taxes. U.S. energy efficiency is about half that of Western Europe and Japan. Inefficiency adds to the trade deficit and undermines competitiveness and security. Higher prices are central to efficiency, and U.S. gas taxes are one-eighth Western Europe's and one-fourth Japan's. The commission calls for increases of up to \$1 per gallon, over time and with help for the needy.

This package of proposals profoundly redefines U.S. national security — away from military concerns and toward a new agenda. And yet it is manageable and affordable. It does not call for a political or governmental revolution, only for leadership.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: A Channel Swim?

LONDON — Professor Jules Gaultier is now in training at Folkestone, preparatory to an attempted swim across the Channel. He believes that if a time could be chosen to suit the Channel currents, the passage could be made in about fourteen hours, and without any abnormal fatigue to a trained swimmer. He will shortly attempt to swim from Folkestone to Dover with his hands and feet tied, and then either join another man in his proposed swim or enter upon the feat alone.

1942: Cherbourg Foray

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Swift British motorboats dashed across the Channel last night (Aug. 1) and, defying the German shore defenses at close range, sank two German motor torpedo boats off Cherbourg in the ninth sea fight along the French invasion coast in less than three weeks. The foray, it was said in official quarters, so confused the Germans that the Nazi naval units shot at their own torpedo boats, and German shore batteries also started firing at their own seamen. As this extraordinary phase of the operation developed, the British disengaged themselves from the action and watched the show from a distance.

1917: British Progress

PARIS — With the rain falling in torrents and the battlefields of Flanders veiled in a dense mist, the guns yesterday (Aug. 2) rained their work of destruction, and late in the day the volume of firing was rapidly swelling. Sir Douglas Haig sends the news that on Wednesday evening the British troops, after retiring from

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OPINION

With Rabin, Talks Can Get Moving

By Henry Kissinger

NEW YORK — In a few days, President George Bush and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will be meeting at a moment of rare opportunity for progress toward peace in the Middle East.

The collapse of Soviet power and the defeat of Iraq have reduced, if not eliminated, a confrontational option for radical Arab states. The moderate Arab governments, especially in the Gulf, have been disillusioned by the Palestinian conduct during the Kuwait crisis. They are no longer so ready as heretofore to support extreme demands; in their heart of hearts they may even see some benefits in a regional military counterweight to extremist regimes.

Mr. Rabin's predecessor, Yitzhak Shamir, had raised important security concerns, especially with respect to final borders. But Mr. Shamir's hostility to any territorial concessions whatever ran counter to the basic premise of the peace process, which has been to guarantee constant friction with America, Israel's only reliable friend.

Mr. Rabin is in a strong position to break this deadlock. A distinguished military leader, he understands Israel's essential security requirements. His people know that the man who was the hard-line defense minister during the intifada cannot be seduced by slogans.

But if formal peace is not yet possible, peaceful coexistence is attainable and, with wisdom on all sides, should prove negotiable.

Israel has no better analytical mind than Yitzhak Rabin. If any of his interlocutors are cunning or influencing him by charm or legalistic skill, they are heading for disillusionment. Small talk is not his forte; personal charm not his specialty. Redundancy taxes his patience; the commonplace does not capture his attention. He is as tenacious as he is intelligent.

In 1975, during Mr. Rabin's first term as prime minister, he once gave me a list of 12 Israeli points for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's consideration. The Egyptians accepted 10 of them, leaving only two items that seemed to me relatively minor. When I took this "accomplishment" to Jerusalem, Mr. Rabin's reaction was deadpan: "Why have you let us down? I am not sure to this day whether he was

Israel Has Opened a Window, Rabin Is Gauging the Winds

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is the sort of military-leader-turned-statesman who recognizes the limitations of military power, plans carefully his diplomatic moves, advances after having secured his positions at home and abroad, and scrutinizes meticulously the moves, motivations and capabilities of his adversaries.

Mr. Rabin's resolution is mitigated by circumspection. His methodic mind is given more to analysis, sometimes on the dogmatic side, than to innovative synthesis. His sensibilities are not always matched by sensitivity, creating an impression of abruptness and remoteness in his relations with friend and foe.

His determination appears to the casual observer as inflexibility. Yet his sense of pragmatism and realism preserves him from entrenching himself in sterile intransigence, immune from outside influence and energetic persuasion.

Mr. Rabin is not a high flyer soaring in the upper regions of vision. He prefers the firm ground of visible and tangible evidence. He proceeds prudently, whether leading the army

The possibility that nuclear weapons will be introduced into the Middle East in the coming years is a very grave and negative development.

or the nation, conscious of the weight of responsibility for its fate resting on his shoulders.

His guideline is the national order of priorities that he presented to the electorate and that gained him its support. Before embarking on its new road, his government had to disengage the country from the one and only national priority pursued by his predecessor: to extend Israel's sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza by a massive settlement drive, a policy that had paralyzed the economy of the country, impeded the peace process, reduced the flow of immigrants and encumbered relations with the United States and the rest of the world.

In a swift move, the new government curbed the frantic building activity in the territories, thus clearing the way for progress on the neglected domestic and foreign fronts. Refreshing mobility replaced stifling stagnation. In their first week in office, Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres discussed with Secretary of State James Baker in Jerusalem the future course of the peace negotiations and the long-deferred loan guarantees for the absorption of immigrants. In the same week, the prime minister conferred in Cairo with President Hosni Mubarak to establish a relationship of confidence and cooperation.

President George Bush, who had not received Mr. Shamir for more than two years, invited Mr. Rabin in the first month of his presidency to discuss with him the reinvigoration of the slackening relations between the two countries and the acceleration of the somber peace negotiations.

In presenting his government, formed in reaction to the Knesset, Prime Minister Rabin outlined his program of peace, security, social and economic renewal and immigrant absorption together with the corresponding reallocation of resources.

"This government," he declared, "is determined to do everything possible, and more, for the sake of national and personal security, to achieve peace and to prevent war." The possibility, he explained, "that nuclear weapons will be introduced into the Middle East in the coming years is a very grave and negative development. It requires us to give further thought to the urgent need to end the Arab-Israeli conflict and live in peace with our Arab partners." Reverting to the same subject a few days later

pulling my leg or putting me on notice. Probably he was doing both.

American and Arab leaders are not likely to find Mr. Rabin a jolly companion on their journey through the thickets of Middle East diplomacy. But he is relentless in separating the chaff from what is essential. These qualities will now stand him in good stead, for the protagonists need to disenthrall themselves from the attitudes that have produced the impasse.

For nearly half a century, Palestinians have hitched their policy to the hope that in the end they would be able to generate a combination of international and Arab pressures to destroy the state of Israel. For international pressures, they counted largely on the Soviet Union, with some help from Western Europe; for Arab pressures, they relied at various times on Egypt, Syria or Iraq. And since the Palestinians have had a veto over Arab peace plans — they were, after all, the most aggrieved Arab party — these plans have shared preconditions that Israel could only fulfill by giving up its essence.

Faced with these attitudes, Israel adopted procrastination as the best strategy. Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, noted in his diary a remark by the Israeli diplomat Abba Eban: "An armistice is sufficient for us. If we chase after peace, the Arabs will demand of us a price — borders or refugees or both." The way the peace process evolved seemed to confirm this judgment.

In 1947, Israel's Arab neighbors went to war rather than accept the Jewish state. In the '50s and '60s, some of them began to move toward accepting the 1947 frontiers but not those that existed. For example, in 1954, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser demanded that Israel retire to the frontier of the United Nations partition plan of 1947 — that is, to reduce Israel, as it then was, to about 40 percent of its size and leave Jerusalem an internationalized city surrounded by Arab territory.

Similarly, Anthony Eden, speaking also for the United States, recommended a compromise between the 1947 frontier and that which existed (which we now describe as the 1967 frontiers). In the '70s and '80s, the United States and some moderate Arab regimes, although not the PLO, accepted the 1967 frontiers but once again balked at those that existed.

In the face of these constantly improving offers, Israel had nothing to lose and much to gain from procrastination. It emphasized procedure, especially direct talks at the head of government level. But there was no interlocutor available for the Palestinian side, an Arab summit having assigned that role to the PLO, with which Israel refused to negotiate. Israel also developed an exalted definition of the word "peace," endowing it with an apocalyptic and comprehensive quality incapable of being achieved in a single negotiation. All this has doomed negotiations about Palestine.

Both sides have new incentives to modify

their attitudes. For the foreseeable future, no major foreign country is in a position to arm an attack on Israel, or to support a policy of confrontation diplomatically. No Arab country is strong enough to start a war with Israel and maintain itself long enough to trigger outside intervention.

Arab handicaps are not, however, automatic Israeli gains. Israel is sufficiently powerful to maintain the status quo indefinitely by force.

The focus would shift from land for peace to land for time — to see whether patterns of coexistence can be developed.

But it is not self-sufficient enough to sustain the moral and political isolation that such a course would incur.

America is becoming more isolationist and more protective of its resources. The readiness to run military risks in faraway countries will diminish in a multipolar world in which doctrines of collective security and UN actions rule the day. Israel can afford to go it alone only as an absolutely last resort.

Thus, both sides are facing a rare window of opportunity — or maybe even of necessity. The Palestinians must realize that Israel is here to stay. Israel has learned — in the hard school of American pressure — that a deadlock for which it can be blamed courts moral, political and economic isolation.

A comprehensive agreement settling all issues is not negotiable at this stage. Neither Israel nor the Palestinians can decide on final frontiers. They cannot agree on the future of Jerusalem. Israel is not ready to accept a fully sovereign Palestinian state, while the Palestinians cannot make a final settlement in the absence of a sovereign state.

But if formal peace is not yet possible, peaceful coexistence is attainable and, with wisdom on all sides, should prove negotiable. Tranquillity will not come to the Middle East on the basis of unenforceable legal documents. The peoples of the region will be able to breathe easier only when Israelis and Palestinians have learned to live together in dignity on a day-to-day basis.

In the nearly 50 years of its existence, Israel has stood unrecognized and ostracized by neighbors who, a year ago, were cheering when Iraqi Scud missiles fell on Israel's major cities. For 25 years the Palestinians have lived under Israeli occupation, deprived of what a proud people consider dignity.

Their mutual opportunity now is to negotiate an interim agreement dedicated to learning to live together, and to leave a final settlement until that possibility has been tested. To such an end, Israel will have to grant genuine self-government to the largest possible area of the West Bank in keeping with reasonable security objectives. For the Palestinians, it implies setting for something less than full sovereignty — although it should usher in substantial control over all the civilian aspects of their lives.

They need to be wise enough to understand that once a self-governing entity exists, further evolution is inevitable. Friendly relations all over the world will surely enhance its status. Israel's risk with limited sovereignty is much greater than that of the Palestinians; it should be taken as Israel's contribution to blunt animosities and grievances. In such a negotiation, the focus would shift from land for peace to land for time — time to see whether patterns of coexistence can be developed.

Since limited sovereignty could turn into a time bomb, serious attention will have to be paid to Israel's security concerns. Because any self-governing unit may evolve increasing attributes of sovereignty, the 1967 borders are not compatible with Israel's security. No Israeli leader can settle for frontiers that would establish a corridor only nine miles (15 kilometers) wide between Haifa and Tel Aviv, and leave those two cities within mortar range and Jerusalem within rifle range. Therefore, the area of self-government should exclude areas essential for Israel's security. Given the distribution of the population on the West Bank, this could still leave most of the Arab population of the West Bank under Arab control.

There are negotiating gimmicks to avoid this step. If the whole West Bank were included in the self-governing area, it might be possible to divide it into security zones with varying degrees of Israeli military control. It would be far wiser, however, to avoid stirring up future trouble by such a complex approach. For the next phase, Israel should be responsible for the external security of the autonomous region; the Palestinians for internal security, with a gray area where the two considerations merge.

The precondition of an interim agreement is Israeli generosity in granting all but complete self-government, and Palestinian acceptance of provisions for Israel's security concerns.

The role of the United States is as delicate as it will be decisive. Without Secretary Baker's perseverance and imagination, the options described here would not be conceivable. His success has made it necessary to redefine America's role. Until now the American influence depended on pressure to organize a conference. Because Israel seemed to be dragging its feet, it was not unreasonable to emphasize conflicting views — even if occasionally the disagreement grew too exuberant.

At the present stage of the peace process, however, a prior agreement between Israel and the United States regarding the framework of an interim agreement is imperative.

Israel will drag its feet so long as it fears that any concession might open the floodgates to ever escalating demands in the direction of the 1967 borders and internationalization of the old city of Jerusalem. Israel will have to know the point beyond which it will not be pushed.

The Palestinians will delay so long as they can hope to add American pressures to their own. They will have to be convinced that the United States will not press for more than self-government at this stage.

The issues of final frontiers and the future of Jerusalem are not central to the negotiation outlined here. What needs to be agreed on are the borders of the self-governing unit, the definition of self-government, and the nature of the Israeli security role in the self-governing area.

As for Syria, the same approach could be used. To keep open the principle of an eventual overall settlement, an interim agreement might be negotiated on the Golan Heights involving some adjustments of territory. Syrian President Hafez Assad is likely to prefer this to a formal peace agreement, which in any event he will conclude only after the Palestinian issue is finally resolved.

In such an agreement, Israel gains by eliminating the sense of permanent tension; the Palestinians gain dignity and the prospect for further evolution. Yitzhak Rabin and George Bush thus have a chance not given many leaders: to make a real difference on the road to peace in a brief period of time.

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# White South Africans Begin To See What Blacks Endured

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service  
DIEPSLOOT, South Africa — After 32 years on land where he raised his children and buried his parents in the shade of the blue gum trees, Wilhelm Harris was told in June to pack up his family and be gone. The Harris are being dispossessed to make way for the white government's latest social engineering scheme.

Their plight is familiar enough to the 3.5 million blacks, Asians and mixed-race South Africans uprooted since the 1950s in the cause of racial partition. The difference is that the Harris are white, middle-class Afrikaners, whose niche apartheid was invented to protect.

Their shady 50-acre (20.2-hectare) homestead here, just north of Johannesburg's sprawl, has been expropriated along with six others so the government can resettle thousands of homeless blacks from a squatter camp.

The prospect of a black shantytown has sown panic among whites living nearby, who fear crime and plummeting property values.

The conflict is watched with intense interest as a precursor of the greater reckoning between white wealth and black poverty that seems inevitable as the country leaves apartheid behind.

The relocation scheme has given rise among previously complacent whites to a confusion of emotions: bewilderment at their betrayal by a government created in their own image, fear of being engulfed by the African realities apartheid had kept at bay, injustice among the many who claim to have opposed apartheid all along; and in some, a first, half-conscious intimation of what it must have been like for the black majority all those years.

"There's your new South Africa," a beery white gentleman farmer was overheard to grumble at a meeting of Diepsloot residents recently. "Now everyone's a *kaftir*."

"Kaftir," derived from the Arabic word for infidel, is the South African equivalent of "nigger."

That meeting, in the thatched-roof bar of the Foot-loose Trout Farm, crackled with the kind of charged talk never heard when apartheid held everything in place: talk of state tyranny and trampled human rights and the cruelty of race-based social planning.

Calls arose for "mass action," and when the beer stirred the bravado, a few men talked of guns. Before

long, stalwarts of the save-apartheid right wing were in the vicinity offering their opinions to the press and their services to the residents in a showdown against the black encroachment.

But the people of Diepsloot are not the gun-slinging, messianic racists of South African caricature. They are comfortable, politically apathetic and painfully eager to be understood as humane, open-minded people.

They elected a liberal to Parliament. They voted "yes" in the referendum in March on continuing the transition to majority rule. They are quick to point out the two wealthy black merchants who recently bought homes in Diepsloot — and who also oppose the squatter scheme.

True, some angry residents have organized a secretive "dirty tricks bunch" to plot resistance, and the other day someone dumped a load of pig excrement on the front steps of Randburg City Council, one of the municipalities that favor the squatter plan.

But for the most part these whites' weapons of choice are lawyers and faxes to President Frederik W. de Klerk.

"The majority of us do accept that in the new South Africa we have to rectify apartheid," said Linda Honnegger, 35, whose life savings are sunk in a five-acre spread near the intended black settlement. "We realize that these people need homes. We are incredibly sympathetic to them. We're not saying we reject blacks, we're saying give them proper homes."

A few miles to the northeast in Zevenfontein, where the black squatters now dwell in a windswept hillside camp of corrugated shacks and Red Cross tents, most residents are skeptical of white sympathy.

But Mathole Motshega, a lawyer affiliated with the African National Congress who represents the squatters, said he had some hope of making common cause with the whites of Diepsloot to press the government into providing real housing at the new settlement.

What authorities have in mind is a low-budget relocation under the euphemism "site and service," which means the black families will be given no shelter, sewers or electricity, only 30-by-60-foot plots of land where they can put up shacks, and access to communal water tanks and chemical toilets.

"If these people are sincere when they say they are only against squatting, that they want proper communities, then there is no reason we cannot find common ground," the lawyer said. "Even if they are not sincere, if they say it they can be held to it."

## STRIKE: Government Talks to Resume, Mandela Says

(Continued from page 1)

time the UN Security Council has sent observers to monitor such a domestic event as a general strike.

Mr. Mandela indicated that he expects a special UN envoy, Cyrus R. Vance, who completed a 10-day, fact-finding mission here Friday, to propose the dispatch of a broader international monitoring team to South Africa shortly.

Such a broad-based international monitoring group should remain in South Africa "until a solution is found" to the problem of violence, he said.

Although the ANC leader said repeatedly that it was "the position" of the Bush administration to send such a monitoring group, U.S. Embassy sources in Johannesburg said the issue was still under discussion.

He said the Bush administration had sent him a "suggestion" that such a group should comprise representatives from the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Organization of African Unity. He wants to broaden it further to include delegates from the Islamic Conference Organization and the European Community, he said.

"We do not want to pre-empt what Vance might propose or what the ANC, government and other parties might decide to do," one source said.

Mr. Mandela reserved his most biting comments for Mr. de Klerk, with whom he is barely on speaking

terms after a period in which Mr. Mandela spoke of a special relationship with the president. Mr. Mandela said he had regarded Mr. de Klerk as "a man of integrity" in the early months of their dialogue following Mr. Mandela's release from prison in February 1990.

But Mr. Mandela said he had become disillusioned because he felt Mr. de Klerk had failed to respond to his repeated appeals in 1990 that the president take action to halt the violence.

The final straw, he said, came in September of that year, when Mr. de Klerk approved changes in the law that permitted members of the ANC's archival, the Inkatha Freedom Party, to carry weapons in public.



HAPPY 100TH — Gin Kaniye, left, and Kin Narita responding to well-wishers in Nagoya, Japan, on the twins' 100th birthday. The great-grandmothers, both widows, have become celebrities in Japan, appearing on one TV talk show or another almost every day.

## RUSSIA: Uneasiness Growing in Moscow Over Fate of Radical Reforms

(Continued from page 1)

50 or 45 percent," said Mikhail L. Berger, a political analyst for Izvestia.

The political shift in course has raised some alarm among radical reformers, who see the managers as products of the old command-economy with a vision of reform that differs from Mr. Gaidar's. They also fear that Western donors and investors could be put off if reforms were slowed.

But the shift has also met with considerable approval from across the political spectrum from people who see in the industrial managers a sorely needed source of competence and experience.

The poll that found Mr. Rutskoi leading Mr. Yeltsin, published in Nezavisimaya Gazeta, found that half of those questioned were prepared to back "experienced managers," compared with only 14 percent who were for "democrats," 5 percent for Communists and 3 percent for nationalists.

Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, one of the original members of Mr. Yeltsin's team, is also under attack from hard-liners, who accuse him of giving in too easily to the West, ignoring the interests of ethnic Russians living outside Russia's borders and of sacrificing

Russia's traditional allies, like Serbia. There have been reports in Moscow that he is on his way out.

Mr. Yeltsin has formally continued to support Mr. Gaidar as the acting head of government. But in June he named three industrial managers as deputy prime ministers, in effect curtailing Mr. Gaidar's authority and confirming the industrial chiefs as an ascendant force.

More recently, the president appears to have drawn closer to Arkadi I. Volvsky, head of the Union of Industrialists and Entrepre-

neurs, who has joined in a bloc with Mr. Rutskoi and the Democratic Party. Named the Civic Union, the movement has declared itself a counter both to "reformist utopians" and "neo-Bolsheviks."

There is even talk that Mr. Volvsky, a former department head in the Communist Party's Central Committee, could be named the next prime minister, though he has denied such ambitions and insists he is prepared to cooperate with the government.

Mr. Gaidar, a former academic and journalist who has shown him-

self capable of political infighting, has fought back.

His spokesman, Aleksei V. Ulyukayev, recently rejected criticism in an interview with the weekly Argumenty i Fakty that the reforms had become stalled.

He argued that the reforms were showing distinct signs of success — that the economy was being loosened and market relations were forming, that many of the enterprises in trouble had to go in any case, that goods were reappearing, that people were adapting, and that the West was increasingly sympathetic.

## Thai Army Chief Vows to Thwart Coups

BANGKOK — The new chief of the Thai Army, General Wimal Wongwanich, promised Sunday that there would be no military coups as long as he was in charge.

General Wimal's statement, issued after a purge of the military high command, encouraged supporters of democracy, who said the change would improve the atmosphere for general elections scheduled for Sept. 13.

The purge was the latest attempt by Anand Panyarachun, the inter-

im prime minister, to reduce military interference in politics and the economy. It should please foreign investors worried about political instability.

The reshuffle was announced Saturday, five days after Mr. Anand received a report on the military's suppression of pro-democracy demonstrators in May. The move had been expected, but not so soon and not so sweeping.

Removed from their military positions were Air Chief Marshal Ka-

set Rojananil, the armed forces chief; General Issarapong Nookpakdee, the army chief, and General Chainarong Nookpakdee, General Issarapong's cousin and the man in charge of the main body of troops responsible for the May killings.

Air Chief Marshal Gun Pimshir takes over as air force chief, and Air Chief Marshal Woranant Apicharee assumes the post of supreme military commander.

## Soldiers In Nepal Climb to Crash Site

KATMANDU, Nepal — Nepalese soldiers crawled on their hands and knees Sunday up a rainy Himalayan slope to begin retrieving the bodies of 113 victims of a Thai Airways jetliner that had crashed two days earlier.

The Airbus A310-300 was carrying 99 passengers and 14 crew when it disappeared on an approach to Katmandu airport Friday on a flight from Bangkok. Officials said they were all feared dead.

In China, meanwhile, officials raised the death toll in the crash of a China General-Purpose Airline plane at Nanjing to at least 109 passengers and crew. The plane had 126 people aboard.

The official Xinhua press agency reported Sunday that the Soviet-made Yakovlev-42 veered off course while accelerating for take-off. It hit a 2-meter (6-foot) wall, then burst into flames. The plane broke into three sections, scattering debris, Xinhua said.

Wang Guangren, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Office in coastal Jiangsu Province, said investigators had recovered the "black box" flight data recorder. He said it would be several days before information on the cause of the crash would be available.

In Nepal, investigators began collecting evidence from the crash site. They said they had recovered the black box from the Airbus, but were still far from determining the cause of the crash. Aviation experts from Airbus Industrie, the European aviation consortium that builds the Airbus, arrived in Katmandu on Sunday along with officials from the French Transportation Ministry.

A Nepalese television report, the first from the scene, showed small pieces of wreckage on a steep, rocky slope. Two sheets of metal were discernible among small pieces of aircraft debris.

Before thick clouds settled over the area Sunday, rescue workers had brought three pieces of wreckage to Katmandu airport by helicopter. The largest piece found was more than 4 meters long, according to one official.

Thai Airways International's president, Weera Kitchathorn, quoted in the Bangkok Post on Sunday, said the pilot had reported technical problems to the Katmandu control tower and had received permission to divert his course to land.

(AP, Reuters)

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# A new farming maxim: Prevention is not necessarily better than cure.



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# Amid a Global Refugee Crisis, Repatriation Opportunities

As the refugee crisis in Yugoslavia worsened, Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, discussed the global situation from her headquarters in Geneva with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

**Q.** It's very hard to know, but I would say about 18 million.  
**Q.** When you talk about repatriation, you are not suggesting that all those 18 million will be able to return home.

### MONDAY Q&A

**Q.** Yugoslavia and its refugees are in the news right now, but are they your biggest problems?

**A.** No. The broad picture is grim because of its scale. In the Horn of Africa, for example, where there is a total displacement of people, the misery, starvation and poverty add another dimension to the refugee situation.

But some good things are happening, too. This is the first year of our decade of repatriation. In Cambodia, for example, we have already returned more than 65,000 people, which is about 20 percent of the total of Cambodian refugees. In Afghanistan about 2 million people have gone back out of the 6 million who fled to Iran and Pakistan.

**Q.** How many refugees are there in the world?

**A.** I don't think so, because there will be some going home but there will be others coming out, I am afraid.

**Q.** Is what is happening in Yugoslavia likely to happen elsewhere?

**A.** Yes. What we are seeing now are increasingly the victims no longer of the Cold War but of ethnic conflicts, nationalism and tribalism. How to contain such conflicts is very important in, for example, parts of the former Soviet Union such as Moldova and Azerbaijan. We have been sending missions to get information on those situations and we've also been providing legal advice and training relating to human rights and humanitarian law, as well as some emergency management help.

**Q.** To what extent is Yugoslavia, with more than 2 million refugees already, draining resources from your other programs?

**A.** We have a series of special programs in order to meet the various needs. For example, in Angola, where we have a repatriation program, we have a \$26 million appeal which is not being met. Whether that is because those who wanted to give to Angola are giving to Yugoslavia I do not know. But even the Yugoslav appeal took a long time before a momentum was created.

What is most difficult for us is the human drain. Our human resources are limited, with much of our staff in Africa.

**Q.** There is a debate in some European countries about whether to admit refugees from Yugoslavia or assist them where they are.

**A.** I would say do both. Most of those refugees would likely prefer to remain as close to home as possible. It is really not practical for them to move far away to strange places unless they have friends or relatives already living abroad to help them. This means that most of the re-

fugees and the displaced are in the former Yugoslav republic, and this is where the largest amount of help will be needed.

At the same time, I would hope that the doors will be open for those who have been expelled for different reasons or who are victims of ethnic persecution and have had to cross international frontiers into countries such as Hungary, Austria and Germany. It is a question of temporary protection.

**Q.** As a Japanese citizen, you must be aware of the policies and attitudes of the group of developed countries to which your country belongs. What advice are you giving them?

**A.** The most important thing is that they put the refugee issue on the very, very important policy agenda. It has to be dealt with it, not only because it involves a humanitarian crisis but also because it is politically dangerous.

**Q.** Why do you say that?  
**A.** Because I have seen it. When you are dealing with refugees you really get to know the changing political scene in the world. We deal with those who are vic-

tims of change and inadequate policy controls in a world that seems to be out of control in many places.

**Q.** You don't think this has been generally realized?  
**A.** No. I don't think government officials or political leaders really realize the dangerous transition that the world is going through at a time of relatively weak leadership.

**Q.** To what extent has the refugee crisis gotten worse over the past decade?

**A.** It is much more serious now, because it is a crisis caused by social and political disintegration. But, as I said, there are repatriation opportunities. If adequate resources were given to countries like Cambodia or Afghanistan, there would be a chance for the refugees to go back and take part in national development, and for these countries to become more prosperous. We have two trends here, and both require a lot of resources and commitment and work.

**Q.** These trends being the refugees leaving, and the effort to repatriate them?  
**A.** Yes. Since they are both taking place simultaneously, we end up being terribly busy.

# Croatia's First Election as Free State Hits Notes of War and Nationalism

By Blaine Harden

**ZAGREB, Croatia** — While a quarter of their country lives under Serbian occupation, refugees flood in from neighboring Bosnia and fascist-fringe candidates cry out for revenge against Serbs, Croats went to the polls Sunday for their first national election as an independent state.

The vote comes 13 months after Croatia seceded from Yugoslavia. During the vicious half-year war that followed secession, Croatia was pounded and divided by the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army.

The election campaign, as a result, has wallowed in the backwash of the war. Its focus has been nationalism, revenge and regaining the land the Serbs took away.

First unofficial results are expected Monday. Final results were not expected before the end of the week.

Complicating the outcome in a way that may make it impossible to assess the legitimacy of the vote is a bizarre system of voter eligibility.

It appears that any adult — anywhere on earth — who can prove he or she had a parent born in Croatia is eligible to vote. A television commentator said here Friday that as many as 3 million votes may be cast abroad; the results will be phoned in to Zagreb from Croatian embassies. Croatia has a population of about 4.5 million.

"Clearly, this is one of the stranger elections we have seen in Eastern Europe," said a Western diplomat based in Zagreb.

Equally odd is the eligibility of ethnic Croats living in neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina, also a former Yugoslav republic. Voting booths for them were set up in Bosnia, nominally a sovereign state, for the election taking place in a different nation.

It appeared that the estimated 10 percent of the Croatian population that lives in the Serb-occupied slice of Croatia were not able to vote.

Opinion polls, which are not considered reliable, suggest that the new president of Croatia will be its current leader, Franjo Tudjman, the nationalist historian and former Communist general whose clumsiness last year in dealing with Croatia's Serbian minority gave Belgrade an excuse to invade.

Mr. Tudjman, who remains vigorous at age 70, is much taken with the pomp and symbolism of his new country. Since he was elected in 1990, he has supervised the design of the ornate uniforms worn by his presidential guard.

He also has reintroduced a Croatian flag and other nationalist symbols whose historical resonance terrified the republic's Serbs, who make up 10 percent of the population. Hundreds of thousands of Serbs were murdered here during

World War II by a Croatian state that was a puppet of the Nazi occupiers.

Mr. Tudjman is so confident of re-election that in recent interviews he has referred to his victory and that of his Croatian Democratic Union party in the past tense.

Although Mr. Tudjman's frequent claim that he is the father of an independent Croatia can be strongly supported, there is the nagging fact that on his presidential watch one-quarter of Croatia was lost to Serbia.

The opposition parties — 37 of them — and 7 opposition candidates for president are using this loss as the focus of their campaign strategies, arguing that it is the main reason why Mr. Tudjman and his nationalists should be dumped. There is virtually no other issue in the election.

The Serb-controlled portion of Croatia became a UN Protected Territory last spring after Zagreb and Belgrade signed a truce. Under the agreement, which has brought about 15,000 UN peacekeeping troops into Croatia, Serbian fighters in the area are to surrender their weapons, local police forces to become multiethnic and refugees to come home.

Thus far, however, the UN Protection Force has succeeded only in getting the Serbs to surrender their heavy weapons.



Sarajevo residents running their daily gauntlet, crossing an intersection marked "Beware, Sniper."

# A Sarajevo Sniper Kills 2 Children On Orphans' Bus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — A sniper killed two children aboard a bus evacuating orphans from Sarajevo over the weekend, and Muslim troops in the city pressed an offensive to try to break the Serbs' encirclement.

The children were among 50 being sent to Germany waiting in nearby Fojnica, who were to escort them to safety in Germany.

Responding to reports of atrocities in detention camps, meanwhile, the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva said it was trying to get access to all detention camps in Bosnia.

The New York newspaper Newsday published accounts of mass executions and starvation of prisoners by Serbs in two camps.

Although it is hard to separate fact from fiction in reports of atrocities, it is generally recognized that goals of creating "ethnically pure" areas have unleashed acts of barbarism not seen in Europe since World War II.

The shooting of the children in the evacuation bus on Saturday was another example.

Hana Begonovic, an official of the charity Children's Embassy, said the unprotected bus was hit in "Sniper Alley," a boulevard on the way to airport that is terrorized by gunmen shooting from high-rise buildings.

Bullets smashed through the windows, killing Vedrana Glavaj, 3, and Roki Sulejmanovic, 14 months.

Miss Begonovic said one of the girls had been orphaned during the four-month siege of Sarajevo by Serbs. The other had been abandoned by her mother.

The orphanage director, Vera Zoric, said Serbs manning checkpoints had told her that Serbian children would be removed from the bus but that the others would be allowed to proceed to Fojnica.

"We won't let any more children go after this," she said.

At least 8,000 people have died in fighting between Bosnia's warring Muslim, Croatian and Serbian communities, several hundred of them in Sarajevo. But Sarajevo residents felt the attack on the orphans was particularly horrifying.

Ivan Curcic, owner of a cafe where the orphans and their escorts took shelter after the shooting, said: "I understand this incident, why it happened. But I cannot accept it. When children are killed for no reason, something must change."

Mortar and artillery shells shook

the city overnight for the fourth successive night of a Muslim offensive. Scores of people, including gunmen and civilian, have been killed in the fighting.

Muslim forces have been trying to capture the surrounding hills used by Serbian gun batteries to pound Sarajevo, where some 380,000 people are trapped.

The Yugoslav press agency Tanjug reported clashes elsewhere in Bosnia as well. Serbs repulsed a joint attack by Croats and Muslims near Mostar and another at Kalinikov, south of Sarajevo, the agency said.

The Serbs, who represented a third of Bosnia's 4.3 million people before the war broke out, have overrun two-thirds of land.

In a newspaper interview, the defense minister of the self-proclaimed Serbian Republic of Bosnia said Muslims had miscalculated by refusing to negotiate for Swiss-style cantons for the diverse peoples of Bosnia-Herzegovina. "The Serbs have liberated 90 percent of their territory and the Croats all, or more," he said. "The Muslims wasted a historic opportunity."

Now the Muslims, he predicted, will be reduced to the central Bosnian area of Zenica and part of the Sarajevo region.

Commenting on the report of detention camp atrocities, a Red Cross spokesman, Claude Voilat, said the agency had visited a total of 4,000 people in five internment centers. He said all three factions — Serbs, Croats and Muslims — had such camps.

In its report, Newsday cited accounts of mass killings and deliberate starvation of prisoners at camps in Omarska, in the northwest, and Brcko, in the northeast of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

A United Nations report published last week said there were about 11,000 prisoners at Omarska.

A separate document by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees cited accounts of guards at Omarska boasting that they would "not waste bullets on their detainees, who have no food, water or shelter and who are beaten twice a day."

It cited one guard as having said prisoners would "starve like animals."

Mr. Voilat would give no details on conditions in the camps that the Red Cross had visited so far. The agency rarely divulges information on what it finds, saying that discretion helps ensure more access.

(Reuters, AP)



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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London. Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. July 31

Dollar Straights

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

Governments/Supranationals

Table listing bond prices for governments and supranationals, including issuers like Austria, Belgium, Canada, etc.

Global Corporates

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

Table listing bond prices for global corporates, including issuers like Alcan, Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Banks & Finance

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

Table listing bond prices for banks and finance, including issuers like Citicorp, Citicorp, etc.

High Yielding Debt

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

Table listing high yielding debt, including issuers like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Dollar Zeros

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

Table listing dollar zero bonds, including issuers like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Floating Rate Notes

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

Table listing floating rate notes, including issuers like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Deutsche Marks

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

Table listing Deutsche Mark bonds, including issuers like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Pounds

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

Table listing Pound bonds, including issuers like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Dollars

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

Table listing Dollar bonds, including issuers like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Euros

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

Table listing Euro bonds, including issuers like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

NEW YORK (AP)

Financial news and market commentary from New York, including mentions of bond prices and market activity.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, July 31.

Table listing mutual fund performance, including fund names like Fidelity, American Mutual, etc.

MARKETS

Table listing market data, including stock prices and indices for various countries.

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Advertisement for 'THE TRIB INDEX' featuring a map of North America and text about market trends and indices.

Handwritten note: JP 11 02 1520



# BUSINESS

## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Collars Back in Fashion To Cover Low Dollar Rates

**By Tom Boerke**  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The historically low levels of short-term U.S. interest rates are easily the overriding factor in the financial markets today. By making it relatively unattractive to hold dollars versus Deutsche marks and by sending investors into stocks in search of better returns, low rates have pushed the dollar down near its all-time low against the mark and supported the equity market at near-record highs.

Low rates also present a challenge to investors who need or want to hold fixed-income dollar securities, and to underwriters who make their living by selling the stuff. Both sides have responded by moving to longer and longer maturities, where interest rates are still very high in real terms, and, increasingly, by engineering special deals to enhance returns.

The engineers had the upper hand in the Eurobond market last week, dusting off an old technique of being a flurry of floating-rate notes.

The idea was to offer notes with an interest-rate collar. The rate can rise no higher than 10 percent, but go no lower than 5 percent. The floor rate was the critical element because it was significantly above the London interbank offered rate, the standard benchmark rate for floaters. Six-month Libor was 3 1/2 percent on Friday. That made a 5 percent floor rate a juicy alternative, and enabled the four borrowers to tie the rates on their notes to the London interbank bid rate or an eighth of a percentage point below Libor, which are identical today. Without the floor, the banks would have had to pay at least a quarter point above Libor.

Collared floaters were last the rage in the mid-1980s, when borrowers were seeking protection from high and rising rates. But unlike those deals, the latest batch of notes were the first where the collar was already operative, or in the money, said Juan Costain, head of bond syndication at Kidder Peabody International, which revived the technique on Thursday with a \$200 million issue of 10-year notes for J.P. Morgan.

Mr. Costain said the notes were selling mainly to private investors in Switzerland and the Benelux countries, as well as European money funds, who otherwise would be getting roughly 3 to 3.5 percent on deposits or certificates of deposit.

**Underwriters revived the technique in a flurry of issues last week.**

FROM THE BORROWER'S PERSPECTIVE, Morgan would be able to hedge out of the collar — effectively by selling the collar, a 10-year but that rates will not rise above 10 percent — and end up with an actual borrowing cost around Libor, Mr. Costain said. The next cheapest way to raise 10-year subordinated capital, selling fixed-rate bonds in the U.S. market and swapping the interest-payment obligation for floating-rate dollars, would have cost about an eighth of a point more, he estimated.

Savings like that get noticed in the Euromarket, and a deal that Kidder spent a week trying to structure and sell was quickly copied in hours. By the end of the week, four deals worth \$700 million had been issued, and buyers who immediately snapped up Morgan's notes soon cooled to the floor of paper.

Ironically, one of the victims of the overkill was Morgan itself, which did not bring its own issue but was lead underwriter for the third deal, a \$150 million offering for Landesbank Baden-Württemberg. Both that issue and a subsequent \$100 million offering by Societe Generale were still being held in syndicate at the close on Friday. The Morgan notes and a \$250 million issue by Credit Local de France eased sharply from their initial quotes but still ended the week at profitable levels for underwriters at around 100 and 99.60, respectively.

Elsewhere, issuing activity focused on the few markets that offer tangible prospects for lower interest rates. That meant yen, where the Bank of Japan's recent easing is expected to pull down long-term rates, and Canadian and Australian dollars, where economic weakness and low inflation have been doing the same.

Canadian and Australian bonds produced the best total returns — interest plus price change — in July, at 4.60 percent and 3.56 percent, respectively, according to J.P. Morgan's index of government bonds. They were followed by the United States, at 2.40 percent, and Japan, at 2.37 percent. Canada still led when returns were translated into U.S. dollars, but Australia slipped to third behind Germany, which benefited from the mark's rise.

**World Bank Weighs Global Mark Issues**

The World Bank's high demand for Deutsche marks could lead to one or two global bond issues denominated in the German currency this year, Bloomberg Business News quoted bank officials in Washington as saying last week.

"In the coming fiscal year, according to our current projections, there's a large emphasis on the Deutsche mark area," said Treasurer Jessica Einhorn. More than 50 percent of the World Bank's expected \$13.6 billion borrowing in the year ends in 1993 could be in marks, which are needed to replace maturing securities denominated in the German currency.

In addition, the World Bank is planning a yen global bond for the fall and a dollar denominated issue in January. Global bonds are sold simultaneously in all markets and trade according to the domestic market conventions of the currency of issue.

### New Studies Deepen U.K. Economic Gloom

**By Tom Boerke**  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Adding to recent gloom about the British economy, two reports prepared for release on Monday revealed that industrial orders and factory output were falling.

A summer survey by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply showed manufacturing, after a slight upturn earlier this year, slipped toward recession in July. "Manufacturing industry saw a halt to the five-month rise in manufacturing output, and a significant further fall in the level of new orders," said Jim McColl, marketing services manager at the institute.

A report by the Oxford Economic Forecasting group saw the economy suffering a fall in output of 1.1 percent this year, because consumer confidence remained elusive.

In March, the government forecast the economy would grow 1 percent this year, marking the end of recession. But a post-election spark in economic activity witnessed in April and June seems to have fizzled.

The two reports are likely to intensify pressure on the British government to act to help the economy, which is stuck in the longest recession since the 1940s.

Economists and industrialists said they feared that unless bank base lending rates, currently at 10 percent, were sharply cut, the recession would persist for a long period.

### Amato Calls for Investment in Italy

**By Tom Boerke**  
*International Herald Tribune*

ROME — Prime Minister Giuliano Amato, his hand strengthened by a major accord on wage reform and an austerity package, appealed to foreign investors on Sunday to stop shunning Italian assets and the lira.

Worries about the economy, Mr. Amato's fragile government and fears of a devaluation have put the currency under pressure in recent weeks, forcing the Bank of Italy to intervene repeatedly.

On Friday, the Deutsche mark was fixed at 756.70 lire in Milan, up from 756.35 a week earlier. The MIB stock index, which begins every year at 1,000, ended at 792 on Friday.

The month-old government, which has a thin 16-seat majority in the lower house of Parliament, received a shot in the arm on Friday with an accord to end automatic wage indexation.

In an appeal launched the day before international markets have a chance to react to the pact, Mr. Amato told state radio: "The most important point for the Italian economy and for those who watch it from the international markets is that it must have a phase of tranquility to work, produce and become competitive again."

"From this point of view, what is decisive in this accord is what it makes possible for factories, companies, the industrial sector."

Friday's accord buried the cornerstone of Italian labor relations since the 1950s, the so-called *scala mobile* system, under which wages were increased in line with the cost of living. Its abolition was the key element of Mr. Amato's attempt to

cut inflation and reduce the budget deficit to keep up with European Community partners.

Business executive led by Cesare Romiti, managing director of Fiat SpA, and Luigi Abete, president of the Confindustria employers group, said the time was right for an interest-rate cut. There had been speculation on financial markets on Friday that a wage accord would pave the way for a rate cut.

"The Bank of Italy and the banks must not wait for the international markets to act on this recovered trust, but they must act as if this trust was already gained," Mr. Abete said. "They must steal a march on the markets, who must be pushed into making the most of the new situation," Mr. Abete told the *Corriere della Sera* newspaper on Sunday.

Mr. Amato, however, said Italy would have to trim its budget deficit before it could reduce Italian interest rates to levels common in other European Community countries.

Last week, Mr. Amato used a confidence vote in his government to push a 30 trillion lire (\$26.8 billion) deficit-cutting package through Parliament.

But late last week, Consob, the stock-market regulatory agency, said a large state privatization program would require tax breaks to stimulate investment.

The government had previously announced plans to sell stakes in four large state-owned companies, raising 7.5 trillion lire this year to help close the budget gap. On Friday, the government said it planned to divest itself of 42 trillion lire of corporate and real estate assets from 1993 to 1995.

### Latin American Borrowers Come Back in Force

**Banks Push Bonds And Cut Their Risk**  
**By Erik Ipsen**  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Almost 10 years to the day after Mexico kicked off what became known as the debt crisis by announcing it could not pay its bills, banks are once again making pots of money funneling cash into Latin America.

But this time there is a big difference — it is not their money.

Gone are the colossal loans of yesterday. Instead the banks are now acting as middlemen for bond issues.

"Banks are not interested in shelling out cash for the sake of shelling out cash," said Kathy Galbraith, a senior vice president with Chase Manhattan Bank in New York. "It is a whole psychological change."

Led by the debt crisis war-horses Chase Manhattan, J.P. Morgan and Citibank, they have taken a whole string of Latin American governments and companies into the international debt market, based in London for a hefty commission.

It is a market that began with a tiny trickle of activity in late 1989 and has since grown into a flood.

Where Citibank once loomed as the largest-private sector creditor to Latin

America, it has now been replaced by Citicorp Investment Bank as the largest underwriter of debt issues for the region. Last year Citicorp brought \$1 billion worth of long, short and medium-term debt issues to the market on behalf of companies and governments in the region. It trailed that figure in the first half of this year alone.

As market volumes have grown, so too have the number of underwriters, the people who match issuers of debt with buyers. The three American commercial banks have now been joined by others, including a growing list of investment banks such as Lehman Brothers and Credit Suisse First Boston.

"In late 1990 Wall Street was quiet so they began to put their unemployed bankers on planes for Latin America," said Rupert Harrison, a Citicorp Investment Bank vice president in London. Where once he had two competitors, Mr. Harrison today counts twenty.

Predictably, the sudden explosion in debt issues has aroused some concern. Noting the speed of a few nations to seize their newfound opportunity to tap the international bond markets, the rating agency Moody's has sounded a sour note. It warned recently that although it was probably healthy for Latin America to

**Not Everyone Thinks The Crisis Is Over**  
**By Nathaniel C. Nash**  
*New York Times Service*

BUENOS AIRES — For months, businessmen and government officials in Latin America have been saying that the Third World debt crisis there has ended, a decade after it began.

But some international analysts who have taken a close look at the continent's finances say the euphoria is not fully warranted, or at least that the current optimism is premature.

The region is still burdened with more than \$435 billion in loans and the debt is still climbing. It is expected to reach \$442.7 billion next year. The annual interest payments alone on these obligations will put a heavy drag on the economies of these countries for years.

Government leaders are being forced to take what amounts to a long walk on a political tight wire: trying to keep their economies on a course for both growth and stability, to attract foreign investment and produce jobs, while trying to convince their people of the importance of harsh programs that have produced widespread layoffs and cuts in social spending.

It will not be easy for a region with a long history of hyperinflation, military

### China Bank Plans Offices To Aid Trade

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

BEIJING — The Bank of China, a state-run institution specializing in foreign exchange and trade, is planning to open offices in South Korea, Vietnam, Russia and Italy to promote commerce, the official China Daily said Sunday.

The newspaper quoted Bai Shizhen, the bank's general manager for international operations, as saying, "Representative offices will pave the way for the development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation." The bank is separate from People's Bank of China, the central bank.

In another article, the newspaper said China was trying to send more laborers and engineers abroad, with labor and engineering service contracts this year expected to rise 40 percent, to \$5 billion.

The paper also said the Shanghai Securities Exchange listed three new B-class shares, bringing the number of issues available only to foreigners to seven. The issues are China Textile Machinery Co., China No. 1 Pearl Co. and Shanghai Rubber Belt Co. (Reuters, AP, UP)

### New Push Made to Reach An American Trade Pact

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

WASHINGTON — Top trade officials from Mexico and Canada joined their chief negotiators here on Sunday, hoping to work out details of a three-way agreement with the United States that would create the world's largest regional trading bloc.

Trade Minister Michael Wilson of Canada and Commerce Secretary Jaime Serra Puche of Mexico flew to Washington to join U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills to take the talks into their third straight week.

The three met bilaterally and trilaterally, U.S. officials said, in the effort to lower barriers to trade ranging from fruits and vegetables to financial services and cars.

The talks aimed at establishing a

### New Power Broker Seeks 'Russian-Style' Reform

**By Steven Erlanger**  
*New York Times Service*

MOSCOW — These days in Russia, power seems to flow toward Arkady L. Volvsky on an increasingly steep slope built on the chaos of Russia's economy.

Mr. Volvsky, a friend of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has no authority, strictly speaking. He is the president of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, a lobby for state enterprises he established after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The group is said to represent more than two-thirds of Russia's industrial output.

The lobby has a political wing, the Renewal Party, which joined two other parties last month to form Civic Union. The union already commands the largest bloc in Parliament and the allegiance of three powerful ministers, all industrial managers, who were recently grafted onto the team of Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, the architect of reform.

Civic Union's argument that economic reform in Russia must be gradual and "Russian style," using the state's authority to protect the country's "industrial and scientific potential," is obvious and a little simple-minded. But it has clear appeal to Russians who fear an excess of Western influence and the buffeting of seemingly incomprehensible market forces.

Mr. Volvsky, a 60-year-old former engineer who held a number of Communist Party posts, argues passionately that Russia's "uniqueness" — its huge territory, numerous nationalities, and turbulent history — require stability and moderation, with no inrush to ward any "foreign model."

"We've overestimated our capabilities," he said. Reforms cannot "be carried out by a small number of people, working alone, cutting off large numbers of specialists and practical people," by which he means industrial managers like those he represents.

Russia should "stop creating our own mistakes," he said, and learn from the experiences of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and, especially, Eastern Germany.

He cited especially the creation of the Treuhandanstalt, the agency charged with evaluating and selling (or closing down) companies in the former East Germany. The important thing, he said, is that "government controls the process."

He does not advocate saving everything, he stressed. But he said that allowing market forces alone to decide which factories live or die is the wrong path for Russia, especially in a period when consumers have so little disposable cash.

Thus Civic Union's draft program proposes strong government intervention to halt the decline of production and subsidies to keep afloat many money-losing state enterprises that Mr. Volvsky says are "fundamentally" profitable.

### Reynolds Buys Control Of Cigarette Company

**New York Times Service**

ST. PETERSBURG — Despite large-scale imports of Western cigarettes, both legal and smuggled, Russia still has a big shortage. So when St. Petersburg saw a chance for a sizable investment from R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International Inc., the necessary permissions were quickly secured for one of the first U.S. purchases of an existing Russian concern.

R.J. Reynolds International's president and chief executive, Dale F. Stiel, said the company had been looking for a partner since 1989. Then, at the end of 1990, St. Petersburg's Urskii Tobacco Factory privatized itself, with control passing to the 1,500-member workers' collective.

In a telephone interview from Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Mr. Stiel said Reynolds started serious negotiations about six months ago and has now bought 52 percent of the stock, giving it control.

Mr. Stiel would not disclose the size of the investment, but St. Petersburg officials said they thought it was about \$25 million. New Western equipment is already being installed, and more is to come. Mr. Stiel said he thought that by July 1993, the new RJR-Petro company will be producing 22 billion cigarettes a year, up from 15 billion now.

At first, he said, the idea was to produce improved versions of nine existing brands, using Russian tobacco and materials.

### THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending July 31, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.

Sector	Jul 24	Jul 31	% Change
Energy	98.33	95.82	-2.62
Utilities	67.60	65.50	-2.46
Finance	74.57	70.49	-5.79
Services	98.77	97.79	-1.02

The index tracks stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

### CURRENCY RATES

**Cross Rates**

	July 31	July 31	July 31
American dollar	1.648	1.625	1.625
British pound	1.625	1.625	1.625
French franc	6.545	6.545	6.545
German mark	1.750	1.750	1.750
Japanese yen	160.000	160.000	160.000
Swiss franc	1.750	1.750	1.750
Canadian dollar	0.750	0.750	0.750
Australian dollar	0.750	0.750	0.750
New Zealand dollar	0.750	0.750	0.750
South African rand	0.750	0.750	0.750
Israeli sheqel	0.750	0.750	0.750
Thai baht	0.750	0.750	0.750
Singapore dollar	0.750	0.750	0.750
Hong Kong dollar	0.750	0.750	0.750
Malaysian ringgit	0.750	0.750	0.750
Indonesian rupiah	0.750	0.750	0.750
Philippine peso	0.750	0.750	0.750
South Korean won	0.750	0.750	0.750
Taiwan dollar	0.750	0.750	0.750
Chinese yuan	0.750	0.750	0.750
Peruvian sol	0.750	0.750	0.750
Uruguayan peso	0.750	0.750	0.750
Venezuelan bolivar	0.750	0.750	0.750

**Other Dollar Values**

Currency	Rate
Argentine peso	1.000
Australian dollar	0.750
Belgian franc	36.363
British pound	1.625
Canadian dollar	0.750
Chinese yuan	0.750
French franc	6.545
German mark	1.750
Japanese yen	160.000
Israeli sheqel	0.750
Italian lira	2.000
Malaysian ringgit	0.750
Mexican peso	0.750
New Zealand dollar	0.750
Philippine peso	0.750
Portuguese escudo	200.000
South African rand	0.750
South Korean won	0.750
Singapore dollar	0.750
Sri Lankan rupee	0.750
Taiwan dollar	0.750
Thai baht	0.750
Turkish lira	0.750
Uruguayan peso	0.750
Venezuelan bolivar	0.750

**Forward Rates**

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
British pound	1.625	1.625	1.625
French franc	6.545	6.545	6.545
German mark	1.750	1.750	1.750
Japanese yen	160.000	160.000	160.000
Swiss franc	1.750	1.750	1.750

**Last Week's Markets**

Stock Indexes	July 24	July 31	% Change
DJ Industrials	2,265.78	2,265.71	-0.03
DJ Utilities	225.40	218.52	-3.05
DJ Transp.	1,377.64	1,273.19	-7.22
S & P 500	395.91	384.29	-2.93
NASDAQ	4,111.49	4,017.57	-2.40
NYSE Comp.	222.15	226.48	+1.95
FTSE 100	2,294.00	2,277.00	-0.74
DAX	1,853.00	1,840.00	-0.65
Nikkei 225	15,976	15,488	-3.06
Hong Kong	1,034.00	1,012.00	-2.13
Singapore	5,081.13	5,082.00	+0.02
World	492.00	488.00	-0.74
MSCI	492.00	488.00	-0.74

**Money Rates**

Rate	July 31	July 31
Discount rate	5.50	5.50
Federal funds rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	8.00	8.00
3-month Treasury	8.00	8.00
6-month Treasury	8.00	8.00
9-month Treasury	8.00	8.00
1-year Treasury	8.00	8.00
3-month Eurodollar	8.00	8.00
6-month Eurodollar	8.00	8.00
9-month Eurodollar	8.00	8.00
1-year Eurodollar	8.00	8.00
3-month LIBOR	8.00	8.00
6-month LIBOR	8.00	8.00
9-month LIBOR	8.00	8.00
1-year LIBOR	8.00	8.00

### Paris Notebook

#### Frances Pitches a New Line to Attract Investors

With an eye toward attracting some billion-dollar investments to France in the coming two years, along with several thousand new jobs, the government's top salesman is out to change what he claims are mistaken impressions that foreign business people have of his country.

"The perceptions many people have of France date back to the early '80s, not the '90s," said Jean-Daniel Tordjman, who was named earlier this year by Pierre Bérégovoy, then finance minister and currently prime minister, to the newly created post of ambassador-at-large for international investment.

Many investors, he said, still think of France as a "socialist country" with a government hostile to private business in general and foreign business in particular, a country with high inflation and an overbearing bureaucracy that will choke free enterprise in its red tape.

The reality, he contends, is quite different. Foreign prospects, he says, find it "incredible" when he tells them that 22 percent of France's industrial output is produced by foreign-owned companies. Or that France has outperformed the rest of Europe in its inflation for the past six years, and Germany for the past two years.

Mr. Tordjman, who for the past seven years headed up the commerce office of the French Embassy in Washington, says he is pushing to change the way the government interacts with potential foreign investors, with an eye toward helping them make decisions that will prove profitable for them and ultimately yield badly needed jobs for the French economy.

He characterized as "outrageous" the case several years back when the government, anx-

#### The Thrifty American

American tourists, responding to airline promotions on the North Atlantic, are streaming back to France at a good clip. The bad news is that they are spending less, particularly in Paris.

The French Tourism Office in New York expects a 15 percent jump in the number of Americans arriving this year, to around 2.5 million. This is still below the peak of 2.75 million American visitors, registered in 1990.

Michel Bouquier, head of the tourism office, said Americans have responded to the lower dollar by cutting the length of their stay in France and spending significantly more time in the provinces where the value is better. Last year, the average American visitor spent \$1,800 in the country, not including airfare, and Americans spent nearly \$4 billion as a group.

Expo Disneyland, he said, was a "curiosity" for Americans this year, viewed as a day trip from Paris.

Mr. Bouquier also reported that the opening of Euro Disneyland has not affected French tourism to Orlando. About 30 percent of the estimated 900,000 French visitors to the U.S. this year are expected to visit the Florida vacation complex.

Jacques Neher



NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 31.

Sales in 100s High Low Close Net

Table A: OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 31. Columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net. Lists various stock symbols and their corresponding trading data.

Table B: OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 31. Columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net. Lists various stock symbols and their corresponding trading data.

Table C: OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 31. Columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net. Lists various stock symbols and their corresponding trading data.

Table D: OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 31. Columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net. Lists various stock symbols and their corresponding trading data.

Smart's Glance LATIN... Advertisement for Smart's Glance featuring Latin American market information.

Handwritten Arabic text: صكنا من الاصل

(Continued on next page)







MONDAY SPORTS

BASEBALL

Barney, Riggins, Davis and Mackey Enter Hall of Fame

By Thomas George
New York Times Service
CANTON, Ohio — The 1992 all of Fame inductees — Len Arroyo, Al Davis, John Mackey and John Riggins — will be remembered for their diversity as a group...

Dolphins squeak by Redskins

The Associated Press
Scott Mitchell, a second-year pro playing the entire game because Dan Marino was resting his knees and Scott Secules had a sore shoulder, overcame a slow start to lead the Miami Dolphins to a 22-21 exhibition victory over the Washington Redskins in Orlando, Florida.



Richard Johnson of the Oilers brought down Cowboys wide receiver Kevin Martin during an NFL exhibition game Sunday in Tokyo.

Volkov Ousts Borg in U.S. Quarterfinal

The Associated Press
BROOKLINE, Massachusetts — Alexander Volkov ended the most successful tournament appearance of Bjorn Borg's comeback with a 6-4, 2-6, 7-5 victory in a quarterfinal match at the U.S. Pro Championships.

Expos Top Phils to Split 4-Game Series

The Associated Press
Chris Nabholz and John Wetland combined on a four-hitter, and Larry Walker drove in the only run of the game with a double as the Expos beat Philadelphia, 1-0, Sunday in Montreal to gain a split of their four-game series.

Catcher in the Wrong

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — For decades, a catcher's equipment has been regarded as the tools of ignorance. And one way a catcher can demonstrate that ignorance is by trying to stop a pitched ball with his face mask.

Ripken Beats Slump to Win For Orioles, 2-1

The Associated Press
Cal Ripken, fighting off a 3-for-16 slump, drove in the go-ahead run Sunday with a single in the eighth inning as the Baltimore Orioles beat the Red Sox, 2-1, in Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

and three hits, walked five and struck out four. Olson finished for his 25th save. With the score tied at 1 in the eighth, Brady Anderson singled off Tony Fossas and took second on a fielding error by Bob Zupic in center field. Ripken, whose average has dipped to .255, then singled off Paul Quantrill.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

DeShields stole both second and third, and scored on Walker's two-out double. Wes Chamberlain, the Phillies' right fielder, misjudged the ball on the play. He appeared to have the ball lined up at his knees, but at the last moment had to dive and it skidded off his glove.

SIDELINES

Faldo Captures Scandinavian Open

BARSEBACK, Sweden (AP) — Nick Faldo of England won his third tournament of the season with a nearly impeccable three-under-par 69 in his final round of the Scandinavian Masters here on Sunday.

All Blacks Rout Natal Team, 43-25

DURBAN, South Africa (Combined Dispatches) — The New Zealand All Blacks scored a convincing 43-25 victory over the Natal provincial side in the opening match of their rugby tour of South Africa.

For the Record

The English star Gary Lineker's debut with his Japanese soccer club, Grampus Eight, against the Brazilian team Corinthians ended in a 1-1 draw on Saturday in Nagoya, Japan. Midfielder Testuya Ashano scored with a 20-meter drive for Grampus in the 87th minute. Wilson Carlos Mano equalized with a free kick a minute into injury time.

SCOREBOARD

Table with Major League Standings and Saturday's Line Scores for American League and National League.

Friday's Line Scores

Table with American League and National League Friday's Line Scores.

Japanese Baseball

Table with Central League and Pacific League Japanese Baseball scores.

Football

Table with NFL Preseason Games and Soccer results.

Tennis

Table with U.S. Pro Championships tennis results.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service, featuring the slogan 'OUT OF THE LOOP?' and a list of international dial access numbers.



# MONDAY SPORTS OLYMPICS

## OLYMPICS ON TELEVISION

### Monday's Events

All times are GMT

**Archery** — Men's 70-meter, first and second rounds, 0700; Men's 70-meter, quarterfinals, semifinals, and final, 1100.

**Athletics** — Men's discus, qualifying, 0730; Women's 200-meter, first round, 0735; Men's 200-meter, first round, 0820; Men's 400-meter, first round, 0915; Men's 400-meter hurdles, first round, 1015; Men's 110-meter hurdles, semifinals, 1020; Men's 200-meter, second round, 1020; Women's 200-meter, second round, 1045; Women's discus, final, 1050; Women's 400-meter, semifinals, 1710; Men's triple jump, final, 1730; Men's 400-meter, semifinals, 1735; Women's 100m walk, 1750; Women's 800-meter, final, 1755; Men's 110-meter hurdles, final, 1815; Men's 3,000-meter obstacle course, first round, 1850; Women's 400-meter hurdles, semifinals, 1945; Men's 10,000, final, 2015.

**Badminton** — Semifinal round games, 0800; Semifinal round games, 1500.

**Women's Basketball** — Unified Team vs. Brazil, 0800; Cuba vs. Italy, 1100; Czechoslovakia vs. China, 1800; U.S. vs. Spain, 2000.

**Boating** — Quarterfinals, 1100; Quarterfinals, 1800.

**Canoe-Kayak** — Flatwater, heats, in men's 500 kayak singles, 0700; men's 500 canoe singles, 0740; women's 500 kayak singles, 0810; men's 500 kayak doubles, 0840; men's 500 canoe doubles, 0920; women's 500 kayak doubles, 0950; Flatwater, repechages, in men's 500 kayak singles, 1500; men's 500 canoe singles, 1530; women's 500 kayak singles, 1550; men's 500 canoe doubles, 1610; men's 500 canoe doubles, 1640; women's 500 kayak doubles, 1700.

**Canoe-Kayak** — Women's sprint, final, 1230.

**Equestrian** — Team dressage, 0600; Team dressage, final, 1400.

**Fencing** — Women's team foil, prelims, 0900.

**Men's Field Hockey** — Malaysia vs. Netherlands, 0745; Britain vs. Australia, 0815; Unified Team vs. New Zealand, 1400; Egypt vs. India, 1530; Germany vs. Argentina, 1800; Spain vs. Pakistan, 1800.

**Pelote** — Triquetse semifinals, 0700; Leather scoop, bronze medal, 1000; Frontenis, bronze medal, 1000.

**Roller Hockey** — Second round games, 1600; Second round games, 1730; Second round games, 1900.

**Synchronized Swimming** — Duet prelims, 1300.

**Table Tennis** — Women's final doubles, 0800; Women's semifinal singles, 1700; Men's semifinal doubles, 1700.

**Taekwondo** — Men's and women's quarterfinals, barman, weter, heavy, 0600; Men's and women's semifinals, barman, weter, heavy, 1100; Men's and women's finals, barman, weter, heavy, 1500.

**Women's Team Handball** — U.S. vs. Nigeria, 0800; Austria vs. Norway, 0930; South Korea vs. Spain, 1100; Germany vs. Unified Team, 1430.

**Tennis** — Men's doubles quarterfinals, 0900; Men's and women's singles quarterfinals, 0900.

**Men's Volleyball** — Japan vs. Canada, 0830; Unified Team vs. Netherlands, 1100; Cuba vs. South Korea, 1300; Algeria vs. Brazil, 1530; Spain vs. France, 1700; U.S. vs. Italy, 1930.

**Water Polo** — U.S. vs. France, 0730; Italy vs. Cuba, 0845; Germany vs. Czechoslovakia, 1000; Greece vs. Netherlands, 1630; Australia vs. Unified Team, 1745; Hungary vs. Spain, 1900.

**Weightlifting** — Second heavyweight (110kg), 1030; Second heavyweights (110kg), final, 1830.

**Freestyle Wrestling** — 52kg, 68kg, 100kg prelims, 0800; 52kg, 68kg, 100kg prelims, 1500.

**Yachting** — Europe, seventh race, final; Finn, seventh race, final; Men's and women's 470, seventh race, final; Soling, match race round-robin, 1130.

### Monday's TV

EUROPE

All hours are local

**Eurosport** — 24-hour coverage. Eurosport is a satellite channel which can be received in Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

**Austria** — FS2: 0600, 1045, 1810, 1805, 1830, 1930, 2015, 2115, 2330.

**Belgium** — Tele21: 1200-2300; TVTWEE: 0825-2330.

**Britain** — BBC-1: 0600-1230, 1915-2010, 2215-2400; BBC-2: 1230-1915, 2010-2105.

**Denmark** — DR: 0700-530, 0855, 1300, 1600, 1800, 2300; TV2: 0810, 0910, 1010, 1110, 1205, 1335, 1425, 1700, 2100, 2215.

**Finland** — TV1: 1020-1400, 1700-1800, 1815-1930; TV2: 1930-0100.

**France** — FR3: 0900-1330, 2000-2230; A2: 1330-2000; Canal+: 24-hour coverage.

**Germany** — ZDF: 0800-2130, 2145-0015.

**Greece** — ET-3: 1000-1400; ET-2: 1830-2045, 2400-0130; ET-1: 1855-2400.

**Ireland** — Network2: 0900-2400.

**Italy** — RAIITRE: 0850-1400, 1950-2030, 2315-0030; RAIUNO: 1400-1630; RAIDUE: 1630-1935, 2030-2315.

**Netherlands** — Nederland3: 0900-1755, 1820-1830, 1850-2155, 2245-0035.

**Norway** — NRK: 0850-1615, 1745-1830, 1955-2020, 2125-2215, 2235-0030.

**Spain** — TVE2: 0845-0100.

**Sweden** — Kanal5: 0900-1755, 1925-2100, 2130-2300; TV2: 1755-1925, 2100-2130.

**Switzerland** — TSR: 0800-0815, 1425-1855, 2250-2335; TR: 1305, 1600-1655, 2320; DRS: 1730-1755, 2220-2300; Sports channel: 1755-2230.

### ASIA/PACIFIC

All hours are local

**Australia** — The Seven Network: 0700-0900, 1200-1800, 1930.

**China** — CCTV2: 0825-0800, 0815-1200, 1221-1500, 2010-2110, 2115-2300; CCTV5: 1500-1930.

**Hong Kong** — TVB Pearl: 0700-0730, 0800-0830, 1745-1915, 2030-2130, 2400-0500; ATV: 0800-0900, 1830-2000, 2300-0300.

**Japan** — NHK General: 0800-0800, 0835-1050, 1705-1827, 1930-2100, 2140-2300, 2400-0530; NHK BS-1: 24-hour coverage.

**Malaysia** — TV3: 0800-1800, 2230-0500.

**New Zealand** — TVNZ1: 1700-1800, 1830-1030.

**Singapore** — SBC: 0800-0900, 1700-0400.

**South Korea** — KBS1: 0800-0800, 0830-1230, 2200-0200; MBC: 0800-0845, 0740-0800, 1000-1300, 1740-1810, 2145-2200, 2300-0300.

**Taiwan** — TTV: 1700-1800, 2400-0200.

**Thailand** — BBTV7: 2200-2400.

### NORTH AMERICA

All hours are EST

**Canada** — CTV: 0200.

**United States** — NBC: 0700-1000, 1930-2400, 0035-0205.

## So Far, Controversy Has Tarnished the Gold

By Filip Bondy

New York Times Service

BARCELONA — Halfway through these Olympic Games, there were more hairy issues and bold heads than multimetal heroes.

Matters are unlikely to change this week in Barcelona, where drugs, commercialism and poor sportsmanship have found a comfortable roost on the medal stand.

Too often, the snapshots of grace and heart-felt accomplishment have been tainted by careless accusations, bullying, greed and provincial haggling.

Already, three British athletes — a sprinter and two weight lifters — were sent home for positive drug tests two weeks before the Games.

The sprinter, Jason Livingston, was a great fan of Ben Johnson, the symbol of Olympic disgrace. A German swimmer, Dagnar Hase, had a tantrum when she was awarded a gold medal by an old nemesis, the head of doping control for her country. The official, Harm Beyer, later resigned under pressure, with a passionate poolside speech.

"I have been insulted," said Beyer, who had been accused by Hase of discriminating against former East German athletes in favor of the West Germans. "I am leaving before it gets worse."

The United States, as usual, led the standing in controversy.

In a scant seven days, the Americans managed to offend just about everybody inside and outside the Olympic village.

The telegenic Dream Team alternately charmed and insulted the curious. Michael Jordan, a Nike spokesman, flew through the air, but threatened to stay cardboard if forced to mount the medal stand in a Reebok uniform. Charles Barkley shoved an Angolan, then quipped, "How did I know he didn't have a spear?"

Members of the women's swimming team, inclined to throw their bronze medals back into the pool, could not stop talking about the size and allegedly suspicious success of the Chinese team, hinting that the Chinese were using performance-enhancing drugs.

Jenny Thompson, world-record holder, unraveled in the individual sprints and blamed the drug-testing procedures.

FINA, swimming's governing body, changed its testing policy midway through the competition, under pressure from the United States. Conveniently overlooking their own recent history with the drug suspension of Angel Martino, the Americans demeaned the accomplishments of swimmers like Zhuang Yong, Lin Li, and Yang Weoyi.

Bob Samuelson of the U.S. volleyball team questioned a call too loudly, for too long. He was shown a second yellow card that would eventually cost the Americans a victory against Japan, after an appeal to the International Volleyball Federation.

Samuelson's teammates, a rowdy bunch, shaved their heads like Samuelson to prove their persecution complex. The head of the United States Olympic delegation, Leroy T. Walker, filed a protest of his own asking for reconsideration. It failed, but pleased the team anyway.

The U.S. soccer team imploded, as its coach, Lothar Osiander, benched his goal-scoring scorer, Steve Snow, against Italy.

If Snow had scored a goal against Italy in the first game (a 2-1 loss), the Americans would still be playing soccer in the quarterfinals, and Osiander could stop complaining about the lack of talent in the United States.

There were inspiring moments to remember from the first week, as the focus of competition moved from swimming and gymnastics to boxing and track and field.

Kristina Egerszegi, a graceful and gracious swimmer from Hungary, won three individual gold medals and established herself as one of the greatest backstrokers in history.

Tatyana Gutsu of the Unified Team, a substitute for an injured teammate, beat Shannon Miller of the United States to take the overall women's gymnastics title and become the reigning picnic. Among the victims was Kim Zmeskal, whose 10th-place finish was a bitter disappointment.

Budding stars had their coming-out parties. Fu Mingxia, a 13-year-old Chinese, won the women's platform diving, the second-youngest individual gold medal winner ever. She was so acrobatic, rival coaches complained that diving would never be the same.

Franziska Van Almsick, the lanky, powerful 14-year-old swimmer, stroked to two silvers and two bronzes. She is one of the last vestiges of the old East German system.

As track and field began, there was reason to hope that a new competition would clear the air a bit.

Instead, the three top finishers in the shot-put — Mike Stulce and James Doehring of the United States and Vyacheslav Lytko of the Unified Team — became the first medal-winning triumvirate in history to share a history of past drug suspensions.

With that sort of a send-off, the second half of the Olympics could live down to the first.

## Christie Is Tops in Sprint

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BARCELONA — American Gail Devers, who couldn't run for more than two years due to Graves' disease, and 32-year-old British sprinter Linford Christie, who always has been overshadowed by more famous runners, Saturday night surprisingly won the women's and men's 100-meter dashes at the 1992 Summer Olympics.

Devers, 25, ran her best time ever to win one of the closest 100-meter races in Olympic history.

### SATURDAY'S HIGHLIGHTS

Five women finished within .06 of a second of each other; they couldn't even tell who won by watching the replay on the huge television screen at the Olympic Stadium.

Devers' time was 10.82 seconds, silver medalist Juliet Cuthbert of Jamaica finished in 10.83 and the Unified Team's Inna Privalova won the bronze in 10.84. Gwen Torrence, the U.S. gold-medal favorite, was fourth in 10.86 seconds and charged that "three people in the race weren't clean," insinuating the unnamed athletes are on performance-enhancing drugs.

Fifteen minutes after the women ran, Christie led all the way to defeat a lackluster men's field in the relatively slow time of 9.96 seconds. Frank Fredericks of Namibia, at 24 a rising star in the sprinting world, won the silver in 10.02 seconds; American Dennis Mitchell, 26, won the bronze in 10.04.

Canada's Ben Johnson, who won the gold medal in 1988 in Seoul but had it stripped away

when he tested positive for steroids, failed to reach the eight-man final. He stumbled out of the blocks in his semifinal heat and finished last in 10.70 seconds.

The women's marathon produced the closest margin of victory in Olympic history as Valentina Yegorova of the Unified Team edged Yuko Arimori of Japan by 8 seconds with a time of 2:32:41. Lorraine Moller of New Zealand won the bronze.

Silke Renke became the second German to win the women's javelin, with a throw of 224 feet 2 inches (68.57 meters). Natalya Shukoleno of the Unified Team won the silver (223-11) and Karen Forkel of Germany the bronze (219-4).

In tennis, Jim Courier of the United States, the world's No. 1-ranked player and the top seed at the Games, was upset, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1, by Marc Rosset of Switzerland.

Also losing in the third round was fifth-seeded Boris Becker of Germany, beaten by Fabrice Santoro of France, 6-1, 5-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Goran Ivansivic of Croatia, seeded fourth, survived his third consecutive five-set match, beating No. 15 Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland, 3-6, 6-0, 4-6, 7-6 (7-1), 9-7.

In gymnastics, Romania's Lavinia Milosovic in floor exercise and China's Lu Li on the uneven bars scored perfect 10s to win gold medals, while Shannon Miller of the United States won her fifth medal of the Olympics to tie Mary Lou Retton's record for the most won by an American woman.

Miller, 15, tied for silver in the balance beam and won bronzes in the uneven bars and floor



Nathalie Pensez, held by her father, enjoyed playing with the gold medals he and his British teammate, Steven Redgrave, won in the coxed pairs competition.

exercise to add to her earlier silver in the individual all-around and bronze in the team competition. But Kim Zmeskal, the 16-year-old reigning world champion, fell on the vault and finished out of the running in the floor exercise — her best event — even though she scored a respectable 9.9 points. She will go home with one medal, the team bronze.

Milosovic, 15, performed a dazzling array of twists and somersaults that every judge deemed flawless. She also shared the vault gold with Hungary's Henrietta Onodi to go with her bronze in the all-around. The gold medal for the beam went to Tatyana Lisenko of the Unified Team. Earlier, Lisenko won the bronze in the vault.

suppleness that amazed the crowd. It was her first 10.

Lu also tied Miller for the silver medal in the beam. Milosovic, 15, performed a dazzling array of twists and somersaults that every judge deemed flawless. She also shared the vault gold with Hungary's Henrietta Onodi to go with her bronze in the all-around. The gold medal for the beam went to Tatyana Lisenko of the Unified Team. Earlier, Lisenko won the bronze in the vault.

(NYT, WP)

Soldiers In Nepal Climb to Crash Site

crop production. crop production is only a part of the... and more... the... some... the... now... what... how... break... then... in... to... be... to... the... not have... when... was certainly better



# SMOOTH AS SILK to BARCELONA TWICE A WEEK.

(City of the XXV Olympiad.)

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MONDAY SPORTS OLYMPICS

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

Country Standings

Table showing medal counts for various countries including Unified Team, United States, Germany, and others.

Sunday's Finals

Archery: Individual, Double, and Mixed events. Badminton: Singles and doubles. Baseball: Pool A and B. Basketball: Men's and women's. Canoe-Kayak: Various races. Cycling: Road, track, and mountain bike. Fencing: Individual and team events. Gymnastics: Men's and women's. Judo: Various weight classes. Karate: Various weight classes. Rowing: Various events. Shooting: Various events. Soccer: Pool A and B. Table Tennis: Various events. Volleyball: Men's and women's. Water Polo: Men's. Weightlifting: Various weight classes. Wrestling: Various events.

Saturday's Finals

Canoe-Kayak: Various races. Field Hockey: Men's and women's. Badminton: Singles and doubles. Baseball: Pool A and B. Basketball: Men's and women's. Canoe-Kayak: Various races. Cycling: Road, track, and mountain bike. Fencing: Individual and team events. Gymnastics: Men's and women's. Judo: Various weight classes. Karate: Various weight classes. Rowing: Various events. Shooting: Various events. Soccer: Pool A and B. Table Tennis: Various events. Volleyball: Men's and women's. Water Polo: Men's. Weightlifting: Various weight classes. Wrestling: Various events.

FIELD HOCKEY

Women's field hockey results and standings, including matches between Germany, Spain, and others.

BADMINTON

Badminton results for singles and doubles events, featuring players like Alan Budi Kusuma and Kim Hyeon-gi.

BASEBALL

Baseball results for Pool A and Pool B, including games between Cuba, Puerto Rico, and others.

BASKETBALL

Basketball results for men's and women's teams, including games between the United States, Canada, and others.

FENCING

Fencing results for individual and team events in various weapons.

JUDO

Judo results for various weight classes, including matches between the United States and others.

WATER POLO

Water polo results for men's and women's teams.

ROWING

Rowing results for various events, including the men's coxed pair.

SHOOTING

Shooting results for various events, including the 10m air rifle.

SOCCER

Soccer results for Pool A and Pool B, including games between Poland, Kuwait, and others.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Weightlifting results for various weight classes, including the 90kg men's event.

YACHTING

Yachting results for various events, including the Star class final.

ARCHERY

Archery results for individual and team events.

Advertisement for Seiko Official Timer featuring a large digital display showing '00:00' and the text 'AFTER THE THROW, ALL EYES ARE ON US.' It also mentions 'Seiko. The world's most accurate distance measuring equipment.'



# MONDAY SPORTS OLYMPICS

## Gold for Italian Cyclist And Canadian Rowers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**SANT SADURNI D'ANOIA, Spain** — Fabio Casartelli took advantage of his anonymity on Sunday to give Italy its first Olympic road-race cycling title in 24 years.  
 Casartelli, the least-known member of the Italian team, finished two bike lengths ahead of Hendrik Dekker of the Netherlands. Latvia's Dainis Ozols took the bronze.  
 When the Italian broke away in the last 16 kilometers of the 194 kilometer race through rolling Catalan countryside, many of the major names ignored him, sure they would haul him back.

Casartelli was joined only by Dekker and Ozols and the three built a lead that they held to the end, finishing 35 seconds ahead of the pack.  
 The gold was decided when Casartelli got a jump on Dekker with 200 meters to go.  
 Casartelli clocked four hours, 35 minutes, 21 seconds, with Dekker a second behind and Ozols another two seconds back.  
 Italy's last Olympic road race champion was Pierfranco Vianelli in 1968, although they took silver in Montreal in 1976 with Giuseppe Martinelli.  
 Pascal Hervé of France attacked on the first of the 16 laps and was joined by Erwin Thijs of Belgium and Georg Totschnig of Austria.  
 Their advantage rose to one minute five seconds then fell to 46 seconds. Thijs and Totschnig were caught after they had been clear for more than 120 kilometers. Hervé was swallowed up later.

In rowing, Canadians added a pair of golds to their country's Olympic medal count Sunday, capturing the premier events — the men's and women's eights.  
 Germany, however, came away as the overall winner as rowing concluded its run at the Barcelona games, earning nine medals in all — four gold, three silver and two bronze. Romania won six — two

### GAMES ROUNDUP

gold, three silver and one bronze. Canada took four gold and a silver.  
 In the men's eights, Romania took a quick lead, but Canada rallied and won in 5 minutes, 29.53 seconds, 14 ahead of the Romanians. Germany, the world champion, finished 1.07 seconds back for the bronze.  
 Canada's women won their eighth race in 6:02.62. Romania again took the silver, in 6:06.26, with the Germans earning another bronze in 6:07.80.  
 In the men's pair with coxswain, the British brothers Jonathan and Greg Searle ended the decade-long reign of the Italian brothers Carmine and Giuseppe Abbagnano.  
 The Abbagnanos led for nearly the entire race, but the Searles rallied with a late sprint to win in 6:49.83, 1.15 seconds ahead of the Italians and 1.75 seconds ahead of the Romanian boat.  
 In other finals, Australia's Andrew Cooper, Michael McKaay, Nicholas Green and James Tomkins rowed to victory over the United States in the men's coxless fours.

Australia completed the 2-kilometer course in 5:55.04, 1.64 seconds ahead of the Americans. Slovenia was third in 5:58.24.  
 In the men's quadruple sculls, Germany's Andre Wilms, Andreas Hajek, Stephan Volkert and Michael Steinback won the gold over Norway and Italy. The German quartet completed the course in 5:45.17, nearly a full two seconds ahead of the Norwegians.  
 In the women's races, Romania's Elisabeta Lipa took an early lead and easily finished 1.1 seconds ahead of Annelies Bredael of Belgium for the single sculls gold. Silken Smetze Laumann of Canada took the bronze.  
 In quadruple sculls, the German women won in 6:20.18, followed by Romania in second and the Unified Team in third.

In yachting, Luis Doreste and Domingo Mauque of Spain won the Flying Dutchman class gold medal on Sunday.  
 The Spaniards held off a late challenge from Paul Forster and Stephen Bourdow of the United States, who won the silver medal. Jorgen and Jens Bojsen of Denmark won the bronze.  
 Mark Reynolds and Hal Hasel of the United States earned the gold medal in the Star class. The pair had clinched victory on Saturday and did not even race in the final race on Sunday. But Rod Davis, New Zealand's American-born America's Cup captain, and David Cowie used the last race to jump from fourth to second and grab the silver medal.

Donald McDonald and Eric Jespersen of Canada won the bronze.  
 In canoeing and kayaking, Joe Jacoby and Scott Strassburg of the United States surprised even themselves by winning the gold in whitewater doubles canoeing. Jacoby and Strassburg won with a 122.41 on the last of their two runs. Miroslav Simsek and Jiri Rohan of Czechoslovakia won the silver at 124.25. Franck Addison and Wilfrid Fergues of France took the bronze at 124.38.  
 Pierpaolo Ferrazzi of Italy won the gold in the single kayak slalom with a 106.89 score. Sylvain Currier of France won silver at 107.06



Laurent Monier, left, a French handball player, following a collision Sunday with Romanian goalie Gabriel Toacsen. France won the preliminary-round match.

and Jochen Lettmann of Germany took the bronze at 108.52.  
 In archery, South Korea, the dominant force in the women's competition, completed a gold and silver double in the individual event.  
 Cho Youn Jeong added the Olympic title to the three world records she has broken in Barcelona and sent her teammate Kim Soo Nyoung, the Seoul gold medalist, into second place.  
 Natalia Valeeva of the Unified Team won the bronze.  
 In shooting, four marksmen were forced into a sudden-death shootout to decide the trap medals.  
 Petr Hrdlicka of Czechoslovakia proved to have the strongest nerves

and won gold, hitting the first pink clay in the shootout, while Japan's Kazumi Watanabe blasted wide and had to settle for silver.  
 The battle for bronze went eight rounds before Marco Venturini of Italy, the world champion, outlasted Jörg Danne of Germany.  
 In weightlifting, Victor Tregubov of Russia won the 100-kilogram class as the Unified Team won four of the last five classes.  
 His total was 410 kilograms. He beat teammate Timour Timazov, a Ukrainian, who scored 402.5 kilograms. The bronze went to Poland's Waldemar Malak, with 400 kilos.  
 In fencing, Bence Szabo of Hungary defeated Marco Marin of

Italy, 5-1, 5-1, in the men's saber 4-2, after extra time, advancing to the semifinals. Paraguay scored twice in the last 20 minutes.  
 In women's field hockey, South Korea, beaten finalists at the Seoul Games, advanced to the semifinals with a 2-0 victory over the Netherlands.  
 Britain beat outsiders New Zealand, 3-2, to clinch the other semifinal place from Group B.  
 In Group A, Germany hammered Canada, 4-0, to gain the semis.  
 A fourth-minute penalty corner from Silvia Perez gave Spain a 1-0 victory over Australia and the group's other semifinal berth.

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## Scherbo Wins 4 Golds in Gymnastics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**BARCELONA** — Vitali Scherbo of the Unified Team won his fourth gold medal of the night and record sixth of the Olympics by winning the parallel bars Sunday.  
 Scherbo scored 9.900. He also won in the pommel horse, rings and vault. Earlier, he had won golds in the all-around and team competitions.  
 Li Jing of China won the silver in the parallel bars with 9.812 points. There was a three-way tie for the bronze among Guo Yiyao of China, Igor Korobchinski of the Unified Team and Masayuki Matsunaga of Japan with 9.800.  
 Pae Gil Su won North Korea's first Olympic gold medal since the 1976 Games in Montreal when he tied Scherbo for the individual pommel horse title.  
 Pae also shared the pommel title with Scherbo and Li Jing of China in the World Championships in Paris in April.  
 Earlier, Li Xiaoshuang of China landed a rare triple back somersault to take the floor exercise gold medal.  
 Despite a less-than-perfect landing on the somersault, the move, which few men have ever attempted



Tonya Sanders of the United States spiking between two Spanish players on Sunday as the American volleyballers won a preliminary match in three sets and advanced to the playoffs with a 2-1 record.

with success in major competition, impressed the judges enough for them to award Li 9.925 points.  
 Grigori Misutin of the Unified Team, the all-around silver medalist, and Yukio Iketani of Japan shared the silver medal, well behind on 9.787.  
 Scherbo overstepped the square on the landing from his first pass

and earned a 0.10-point penalty. He finished sixth.  
 With only two men from each team qualifying, Igor Korobchinski, the world champion, missed out on a place in the final.  
 Li, 18, the Asian Games champion on the floor, had helped China to win team silver, behind the Unified Team, last week.

Li Jing blew his chances on Sunday when he came off the horse, as did Valeri Beleanin of the Unified Team, the all-around bronze medalist.  
 Li captured the silver with 9.875. Li Xiaoshuang and Wecker also got their second medals of the session, sharing third place at 9.862.

## Unified Team Tops Pool in Volleyball

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**BARCELONA** — The Unified Team defeated Japan, 15-13, 15-11, Sunday to finish first in Pool A and qualify for a bye into the semifinals of the women's Olympic volleyball tournament.  
 The Americans, who beat the Unified Team in their second match, dominated Spain, 15-4, 15-10, Sunday but had needed a 3-0 by the Unified Team to finish first in Pool A.  
 The Unified Team, the United States and Japan all finished with 2-1 records, but the Unified Team had the best game differential and took first place.  
 Japan finished third.  
 Quarterfinal opponents for the Americans and Japan would be decided by Pool B matches later Sunday.  
 Cuba beat Netherlands, 15-11 15-11 15-13, to go 3-0 and is assured of advancing, while Brazil, the Netherlands and China are still battling for the other two spots. China, 0-2, played Brazil later in the evening.

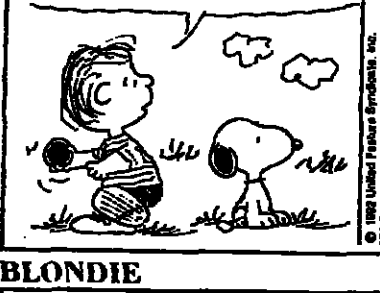
## A Weightlifter's Costly Tantrum

By Filip Bondy  
 New York Times Service  
**BARCELONA** — Ibragim Samadov of the Unified Team has been banished indefinitely from the Olympic Games, and all future weightlifting competition, because of a tantrum, a missing fax, and the use of insulting stationery by his federation.  
 The severe penalty, and the tangled tale of bruised feelings, evolved from an unseemly display Friday on the medal stand. Samadov, who finished third in the light heavyweight division, hurled his bronze medal to the floor, and stormed off the stage during the awards ceremony. When the Greek champion, Fyros Dimas, carried the medal back to Samadov, the 24-year-old resident of Grozny again threw it to the ground.  
 Sunday, the International Olympic Committee officially announced that Samadov had lost his medal and was banished from the Barcelona Olympics. Meanwhile, officials from the International Weightlifting Federation and the Unified Team were still trying to find a compromise that might allow Samadov to resume his athletic career after the Barcelona flame is doused.  
 It will not be easy.  
 "He did not respect the International Olympic Committee, the spirit of the Games, his colleagues, the athletes, the flags," said Dr. Tamás Aján, general secretary for the International Weightlifting Federation. "He did this in front of 4,000 people and a television audience of billions."  
 Samadov tied with Dimas and Krzysztof Siemion of Poland, after lifting a total of 514 pounds (370 kilograms). He finished third on a technicality: he weighed one-tenth of a pound more than his two competitors.  
 Samadov lost his temper after a group of Greek fans cheered his final failure to lift a winning weight, and when a Greek Olympic Committee member from the Hellenic Weightlifting Federation attempted to give Samadov his medal.  
 "He's very sorry about this now, truly sorry," said a teammate, Kakhki Kakhishvili. "But the deed is done."  
 Samadov was under intense pressure, because he was selected to represent the Unified Team ahead of top-ranked Altynmound Orazdurdyev. This had created a stir and a protest from the Turkmenistan delegation within the Unified Team.  
 There is a continuing feud between Aján of Hungary and the president of the International Weightlifting Federation, Gottfried Schödl of Austria, on one side and the disorganized Unified Team Federation on the other.  
 The International Federation gave the Unified Team until Saturday to file an appeal of the proposed banishment of Samadov.  
 Valentin Savin, a communications officer with the Unified Team, insisted Sunday that a fax had been sent by his federation to Schödl at 3 P.M. Saturday. Aján denied this. He said his organization received only a fax from Samadov, a letter he produced with some disdain.  
 The Unified Team attempted again Sunday to strike a trade with Schödl and Aján, by sending another fax. But Aján said he was insulted that the letter was written on official blank stationery, and signed by Elena Bulekova, a mere secretary. Samadov remained absent Sunday from the weightlifting venue, and could not be reached for comment. Aján said there was hope yet for Samadov, perhaps next year.  
 "In the future, we will discuss this," Aján said. "We will consider that he is a young man, and that he had Olympic fever."

### DENNIS THE MENACE



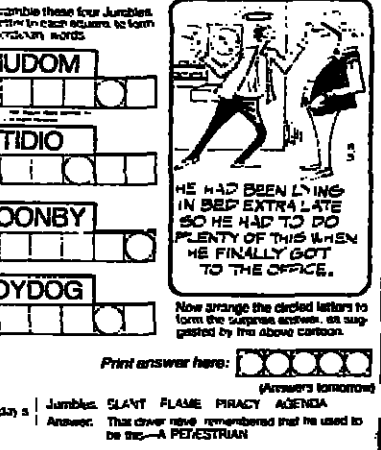
### PEANUTS



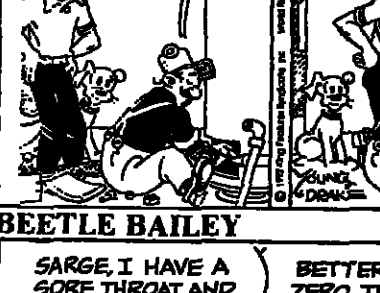
### CALVIN AND HOBBES



### JUMBLE



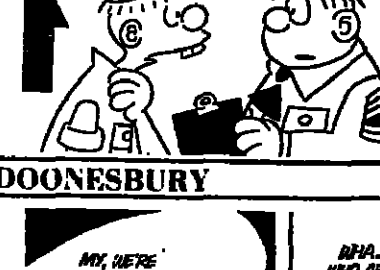
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# MONDAY SPORTS OLYMPICS

## Johnson: What If He Had Not Been Caught

By Ian Thomssen  
International Herald Tribune

**BARCELONA** — The controversial Canadian, Ben Johnson, won the Olympic 100 meters in a world-record 9.72 seconds Saturday, becoming the first man in 86 years to defend his gold medal in the event. Johnson, unbeaten in the 100 since winning the 1988 gold medal in Seoul, has now broken the world record four times in five years.

**BARCELONA** — Ben Johnson, the recovering scorpions of his sport, returned to the Olympic Games Saturday with no purpose, it seemed, other than to remind us of who he was and what he did. In confession he removed his sweat top, revealing the upper body of someone we used to know. Is that really you, Ben? You've lost weight.

The whole world was staring at him. He claims he hasn't lost any weight, and he wasn't answering any stare, either. When he looked up, it was only along the path laid out before him, 100 meters home. It was going to be a longer trip than it used to be. He pulled off two layers of sweatpants. We could have sworn you've lost weight, Ben. His seven opponents were acute in their ignorance of him. In the old days he had been a sensational bully, and now he was not even that. He wasn't even a threat. He was a ghost. This was just a semifinal of the Olympic 100 meters Saturday, and even here, he didn't have a chance.

Johnson celebrated his latest world record by engaging his opponents in a near-bravado that was seen by a world audience. Thirty meters past the finish line, Johnson pointed at American Dennis Mitchell, who finished

**In the old days he was a sensational bully. Now he wasn't even a threat. He was a ghost.**

fourth in 10.04. According to Mitchell, Johnson shouted, "Go tell Carl how I kicked your (expletive)." Mitchell responded by suggesting where Johnson could "stick your next needle," in effect accusing the gold medalist of using illegal drugs. Johnson charged toward Mitchell and bumped British silver medalist Lyford Christie, whose time of 9.98 had failed to threaten Johnson.

Christie reacted by shoving the champion. Johnson then pointed a finger in Christie's face. Several runners were surrounding Johnson, shouting at him, when officials broke up the fracas.

"Ben's an animal," Mitchell said. "He gets worse every year. Everybody knows it's the drugs. Everybody knows it and nobody does anything about it." When asked whether he had proof that Johnson had used drugs, Mitchell said, "Obviously, I don't. I don't need proof to feel like I won the bronze medal today. In my mind, I won the bronze. Frank Fredericks won the silver and Lyford Christie won the gold, and that's the way we're going to have to feel about it until Ben gets caught, or else somebody tries to catch him."

Since returning from his two-year suspension, Johnson hasn't run faster than the 10.16 which qualified him in June for the Canadian Olympic team. He speaks out against drug use, but the words seem no more sincere than his denials of four years ago. He never has had the strength or the education to stand for anything. Then he was a souped-up vehicle concocted by his handlers, and now, emancipated of his synthesized bulk, he is supposed to be an example of why drugs are wrong. Does anyone believe that either right or wrong have anything to do with the forces that have created him? The only truth about what's become of Ben Johnson and his sport is that he got caught.

Infamy has isolated him, just as fame used to. He is not staying with his teammates in the Olympic Village. He still is avoiding the public. Reportedly, he has been reunited — unofficially — with his coach, Charlie Francis, who was supposed to be banned from track for life. With the absence of rival Carl Lewis, who failed to qualify in the United States 100-meter trials, Johnson was still the biggest name in his event, if only for what he no longer can do.

How often must he damn his doctor's decision to inject him with stanozolol, an anabolic steroid, only 26 days before the Olympics? He was recovering from a hamstring injury, and he wanted to take no chances with Lewis, who recently had beaten him at a meet in Zurich. Three days later his Olympic victory over Lewis was rescinded, his world record of 9.79 erased. Lewis became the first man in 82 years to win back-to-back golds in the 100 meters.

To see a thinner, weaker Johnson stumbling out of the blocks — as if he had been shot by the gun — was to understand the message of his new life. The lesson he transmits is not of the rewards of running clean. The message is that, if he hadn't been so careless, he probably could have won this race again.

"Same old crap," Johnson said of Mitchell's accusations. "I beat the other (Carl Lewis) all these years, and he doesn't ever take it like a man. All he does is bitch, bitch, bitch. All of them." Coach Charlie Francis sat beside his gold medalist, shaking his head and laughing. "A guy sets a world record nobody thought was ever possible — not even me, to be honest — and all you guys do is sing the same old song," Francis said. "It's a sad day for the sport, I'll tell you."



Johnson after finishing last in his 100 heat.

"I'll say what I am saying the last 10 years," Johnson said. "Drugs are both demeaning and despicable, and when people are caught they should be thrown out of the sport for good. I want to be the best on my own natural ability and no drugs will pass into my body."

He stumbled through his third, fourth and fifth steps Saturday night, as if running on cobblestones. The wave of seven competitors surged past him. He fell into a job before the finish line. His time of 10.70 was 21 seconds slower than the women's world record set by Florence Griffith Joyner in those same Seoul Olympics. She, too, had been accused of vastly improving her performances with illegal drugs. Since 1988 she has all but vanished, with little of the endorsement revenue to be expected of a popular, three-time gold medalist. Like Johnson, who admitted to taking steroids for seven years prior to the 1988 Olympics, she passed every drug test demanded of her.

After running fifth in the women's 100 meters Saturday night, American Gwen Torrence claimed that three of her eight competitors had benefited from illegal drugs. Perhaps the situation was improved by the Johnson scandal, and by the implementation of mandatory random testing in 1989, but the sport cannot be clean. The tests can be circumvented, and the rewards are still worth the risks. Consider Ben Johnson.

"I felt very well," he said after failing to qualify for the final, won by Christie in 9.96 seconds. "I just got out slow from the blocks. I almost fell over, but at least I managed to run. I lost my power. I tried my best. What more can I say? I didn't want to prove anything. I'm just happy to be here at the Olympics."

He lost his power.

## Joyner-Kersey Captures Heptathlon

By Christine Brennan  
Washington Post Service

**BARCELONA** — Jackie Joyner-Kersey withstood withering heat, one poor event and some blatant gamesmanship from a German rival to win the Olympic heptathlon for the second consecutive time and once again earn the title of the world's greatest female athlete.

Joyner-Kersey, 30, of Los Angeles, became the first woman ever to win the Olympic heptathlon two times, and one of only about a dozen women in Olympic track and field history to win medals in three different Summer Games. She won the silver medal in Los Angeles in 1984 and the golds in Seoul and now, Barcelona.

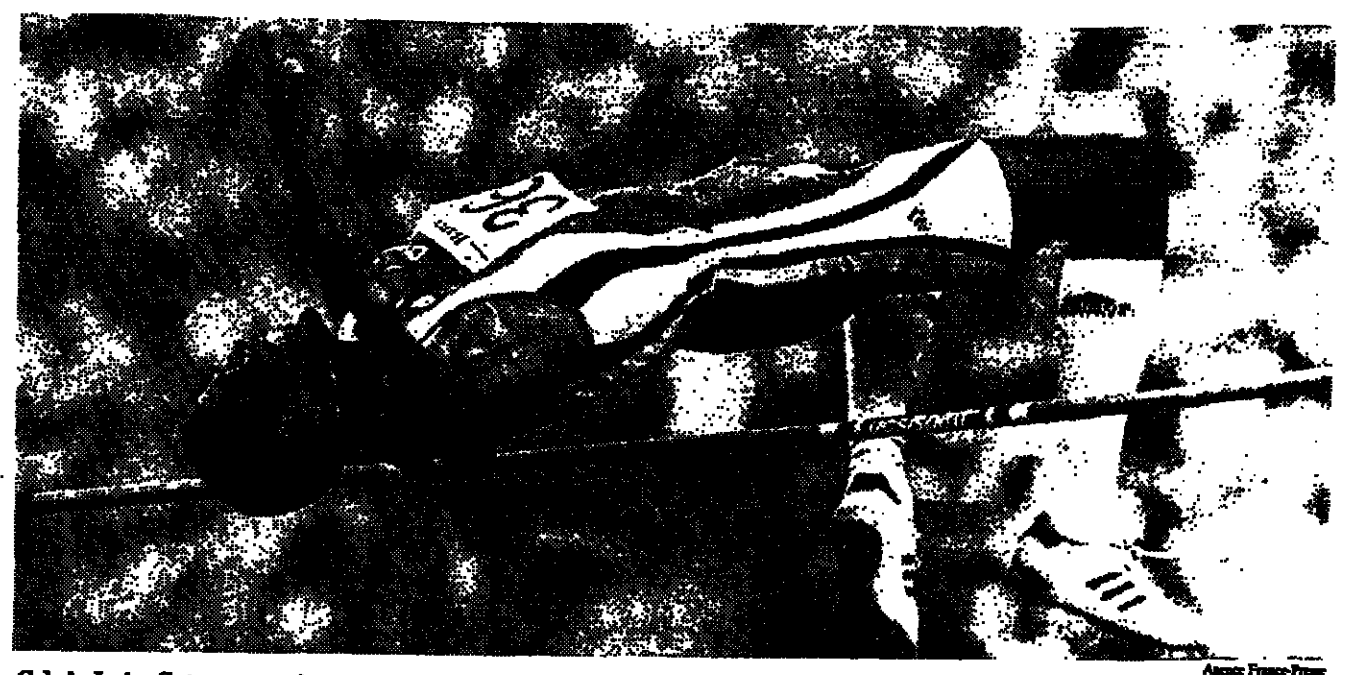
Joyner-Kersey's point total in the seven events was 7,044. Irina Belova of the Unified Team won the silver medal with 6,845 points, and Germany's Sabine Braun won the bronze with 6,649 points.

"It was tough over the last two days," she said. "I wanted to psych myself up and not psych myself out. It was a feeling of relief and joy when I crossed that line" in the 800 meters.

In the men's high jump, Cuba's Javier Sotomayor won the gold medal by clearing 7 feet 8 inches (2.35 meters) without a miss. Patrik Sjöberg of Sweden won the silver with one miss before clearing 7-8, and three men shared the bronze at 7-8 because of misses at earlier heights: American Hollis Conway, Tim Forsythe of Australia and Artur Partyka of Poland. They all were far below Sotomayor's world record of 8 feet, set three years ago.

In the women's 3,000 meters, Yelena Romanova of the Unified Team won in 8:46.04, followed by teammate Tatiana Dorovskikh in 8:47.22.

In the hammer throw, three Unified Team athletes from three different republics won the medals. Andrey Abduvaliyev (Tadjikistan) won the gold medal with a throw of



Cuba's Javier Sotomayor going up and over Sunday on his way to a gold medal in the high jump. He cleared 2.34 meters.

270 feet 9 inches. He beat Igor Astapkovich (Belarus), 268-11, and Igor Nikulin (Russia), 267 feet.

"I would like to say that the former Soviet school of hammer throwing has performed well in its farewell to international competition," Abduvaliyev said.

But the night belonged to Joyner-Kersey, who lost her world championship last year in Tokyo when she pulled a hamstring muscle and vowed to get the Olympic title in its place. That was never in doubt; she held the lead from the first event, the 100-meter hurdles, and when she easily beat the field in the long jump in the morning, there was little suspense left for the final two events Sunday night.

Her victory was such a foregone conclusion that only a few thousand of the 57,640 spectators at Estadi Olympic remained to ap-

plaud when she took a tired and happy victory lap.

Joyner-Kersey had a special mission this year. She wanted to win the gold, go over 7,000 points and defeat Braun handily. The rivalry between Joyner-Kersey and Braun goes back to the 1991 world championships.

When Joyner-Kersey, the defending champion, withdrew, Braun went on to win the gold medal, raising her index finger in a "No. 1" salute.

"I still see that No. 1 finger," Joyner-Kersey said.

Joyner-Kersey said Braun tried to break her concentration several times during the competition here. During the shot put, she said, Braun and her two German teammates occasionally walked very close to her as she sat waiting for her turn, almost stepping on her.

Sunday, as Joyner-Kersey was walking toward the runway for her second attempt in the long jump, she said, Braun deliberately moved into her path and bumped into her.

"I don't have time for that," Joyner-Kersey said of Braun's tactics. "My attitude in the heptathlon is easy-going. Maybe somebody thinks they can get me riled up. I think they try to get to me, whatever way that is."

Joyner-Kersey is deceiving. One of the most well-liked athletes in track and field, she appears to be too nice to ever get angry. But she has said that she sometimes needs a new "challenge" to spur her on, and Braun's tactics did that here.

"Every time they do that, that's going to cost them the Olympic championship," said a defiant Bobby Kersey, Jackie's coach and husband. "They can charge her all they

want and she'll hold the red cape up in their face and won't blink."

In the first four events Saturday, Joyner-Kersey built a comfortable lead despite having her worst shot put — 46 feet, 4 inches — in two years and the second-worst in the last seven years. She was hoping to do about 52 feet. She didn't give up much ground to Braun, however, because the German's distance was just four inches more, which was worth only six more heptathlon points.

Coming into the final three events on Sunday, Joyner-Kersey held a 127-point lead, 4,136 to Braun's 4,009. What's more, she opened with her best event, the long jump.

Joyner-Kersey is a generalist who also can specialize, a tremendous achievement in the sport these days. No decathlete can qualify for an open competition in one of his 10 events, but Joyner-Kersey can. She is the reigning Olympic gold medalist and world champion in the long jump, and is a medal favorite in that event later in the week.

So it came as no surprise that Joyner-Kersey won the long jump competition on Sunday. She lengthened her lead over Braun with a jump of 23 feet 3 inches, her fourth best ever (23-10 3/4 is her best in the heptathlon; 24-5 1/2 in open competition). Braun managed a leap of only 19-9, which dropped her 350 points further behind the American. In fact, Belova and Romania's Liliana Nastase, who ended up fourth, passed her in the overall standings.

Joyner-Kersey turned in an average performance in the javelin (147-6) and ran 2:11.78 in the 800 meters, her sixth-best time, to finish strong.

Only eight women ever have won two gold medals in the same track and field event in successive Olympics. Two are Americans: Wynona Tys in the 100 meters in 1964 and 1968; and Joyner-Kersey.

"For me, it's a challenge to try to beat myself and do better than I did in the past," she said.

In other events, Kenya's Paul Ereng, the 1988 Olympic gold medalist in the 800 meters, finished last in his semifinal in that event in 1:49.90 and failed to qualify for the final. Ereng ran for the University of Virginia.

Steve Lewis, the 1988 gold medalist in the 400 meters, led all qualifiers into the semifinals with a time of 44.54 seconds. Danny Everett, the winner of the U.S. Olympic trials who has an injured Achilles' tendon, took the last semifinal spot in 45.76. American Quincy Watts also qualified in 45.06 seconds.

Americans Jack Pierce (13.17), Arthur Blake (13.27) and Tony Dees (13.31) were joined by Great Britain's Colin Jackson (13.57) and Tony Jarratt (13.43) in qualifying for Monday's 110-meter hurdles semifinals and finals.

## Heat and Clay and Cherkasov: All Too Much for Sampras

By Sandra Bailey  
New York Times Service

**BARCELONA** — For nearly three hours Pete Sampras had matched Andrei Cherkasov cross-court backhand, with only an occasional break to watch his lightning serve hit the soft red clay and nestle in. Forays to the net had produced more of the same: aggravation and exhaustion as the sharpest angled volley would merely melt into the court.

The result was that Sampras, ranked third in the world and the last American man in contention for a medal, found himself down 3-0, in the fourth set, drenched in sweat and looking up at a cloudless sky with a decision to make. For Sampras, it wasn't a tough call.

"I got down 3-0, 4-0, and I thought I might as well bag that set and get ready for the fifth," Sampras said.

So he lost his serve for 4-0, Cherkasov held in the next, then Sampras was broken at love to end the set. But it all came apart when Sampras double faulted on double backpoint to give Cherkasov a 5-3 lead in the fifth set, and from there it was just a handful of unforced errors and a final on-serve forehand to a 6-7 (7-9), 1-6, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3 upset for Cherkasov, who is ranked 26th in the world.

Brazil's Jaime Oncins also advanced, beating Mark Koevemanns of the Netherlands, 7-6 (7-1), 6-0, 7-6 (7-2), while Jordi Arrese of Spain topped Renzo Furlan of Italy, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, and Leonardo Lavalle of Mexico topped Carl Uwe Steeb of Germany, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Pete Sampras: "It's kind of hard when you're not exactly tanking but saving your energy."

With the elimination of the third-seeded Sampras, No. 4-seeded Goran Ivanišević of Croatia remains as the only player left of the men's top eight.

"It's kind of hard when you're not exactly tanking but saving your energy for the fifth set, and that's exactly what I did," Sampras said.

The match lasted three hours and 49 minutes in 88-degree (31 centigrade) heat and 70 percent humidity. "It was extremely hot," said Sampras, who nonetheless said he was "more mentally than physically" tired.

"I've been in Europe for two months," he said. "I was looking forward to this, but myself personally, I was looking more forward to the Grand Slams. It was just another tournament here."



Andrei Abduvaliyev of the Unified Team hurls himself and the hammer toward a gold medal.

Not for Cherkasov, who seized the moment of victory to rip off his shirt and toss it to the crowd. "The Olympics you only play a few times in your life. It's unbelievable that I won today."

On a faster surface, Sampras likely would have hung back to make 50 errors on ground strokes, and would have surely put together more than five winning volleys and six smashes. And maybe the surface would have mattered with Cherkasov leading, 6-5, in the third set and the game at deuce. Sampras stepped up and sent his first serve to the wrong court, then got to the second one only to dump a forehand into the net. The set went to Cherkasov on the next point, ended with a forehand wide down the line from Sampras's least favorable place, the baseline.

"Mentally, I fell off in the third," Sampras admitted. "Then at the beginning of the fourth is where I felt it slip away."

It went quickly. Cherkasov held his serve then broke Sampras, who lost the last three points of that game in less than a minute. From there, Cherkasov held for 3-0, then broke to 4-0, with Sampras chipping in a double fault that speeded the process.

"I kind of felt funny out there, the last American left with a chance to win a medal," Sampras said, but he didn't have long to reflect. The hot sun was burning, and he had a date: doubles with Jim Courier, against Sergio Casal and Sánchez. It went five sets, too, and by nightfall Sampras's Olympics were over, ended 5-7, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

## DEVERS: True Grit and Gold Medal Glory

(Continued from page 1)

therapy to correct it. A drug was prescribed that would minimize the side effects of the radiation. But it was on the list of banned drugs for Olympic athletes, so she chose not to take it; she continued training.

Within a year, she began experiencing terrible problems with her feet. She had blood blisters between her toes, on her soles, on her heels. She went to a podiatrist and was again apparently misdiagnosed. "As soon as I took off my socks he told me I had a severe case of athlete's foot," Devers recalled. "I told him I didn't think so, I thought it was something worse. But he gave me some topical creams and assured me it would get better." It didn't.

Devers returned to the podiatrist in greater pain than before. She had been wearing five pairs of socks during training to cushion the pain, and it was not helping. "He told me, 'Gail, you're exaggerating this,'" she said. "He told me it was stress."

Meanwhile, her feet were swelling to unbelievable size. At one point they were as big as a man's size 11. And they were bleeding. Her skin was breaking down all over her body. The slightest scratch would start to bleed, then scale. "There were days Gail wouldn't come out of the house because of the way she looked," Forster said. "She described herself as a monster."

But she continued to train. When her feet hurt too much to run, she worked out on a stationary bike. This is the monomania of athletes. "My feet were not only bleeding, they were secreting something purple," Devers said. "I'd get home and take off my socks, and my feet had a stench you could smell across the room."

One day in March of 1991 the pain got so

intense that Devers could not even walk to the bathroom. She got down on her knees and crawled there. "I can't describe the pain I was having," she said. "It felt like my feet were going to fall off."

This time they literally carried her to the doctor, and this is what Devers says he told her: "Had I walked on my feet for two more days, they'd have had to amputate."

So it was not athlete's foot. Devers says her condition was an extreme reaction to the radiation. The therapy was changed, and within one month she was running pain-free.

It seems so simple in the retelling. Here we are, 15 months after the crisis, and Devers is the first woman to ever make the U.S. Olympic team in both the 100 and the hurdles. The hurdles are supposed to be her best event, and she has already won the 100.

She was not even supposed to medal in the 100. Gwen Torrence was supposed to be the top American. She finished fourth. Merlene Ottey of Jamaica was supposed to be Torrence's top challenger. She finished fifth.

The women's 100 here did not figure to be nearly as compelling as in Seoul. Four years ago, the men's and women's 100s were the most glamorous races of all; they defined the 1988 Games as the Dream Team defines these. There was much fluttering about the mysterious Mata Hari, Florence Griffith-Joyner, and palpably clemmy tension hovering around the Greek match-up between Carl Lewis and Ben Johnson.

Griffith-Joyner blew into Seoul like a whirlwind after shocking the track world with spectacular performances at the U.S. Olympic Trials. Before the trials, she was considered a competent Olympic sprinter, but any brief fame derived more from her absurdly long



Gail Devers: "I can't describe the pain."

fingernails than her running. After the trials, she was Madonna.

Gail Devers brings no such speed, no such glamour. She does not wear one-legged lace outfits like Griffith-Joyner or grow her nails Howard Hughes-style and paint them like Picasso.

Gail Devers brings a story. It ends in the basement interview room of Estadi Olympic.

"I'm sitting here thinking back to a year and a half ago, when I was on my knees and couldn't walk, and now I've got a gold medal," Devers said.

She held the medal up for all to see, took a deep breath and smiled, glowingly. "Use me as an example," she said. "Whatever you want to do, if you have faith, it can happen. The last three years of my life have been a miracle."

## OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

### Drug Suspensions Upheld

Two British weightlifters suspended from the Olympics after failing drug tests will not be allowed to return to competition in Barcelona, The Associated Press reported.

The British Olympic Association said the suspensions were upheld after the International Olympic Committee's medical commission confirmed that clenbuterol, the drug in question, was a banned substance. The International Weightlifting Federation said it accepted the suspensions, as did the IOC's executive board.

The athletes, Andrew Saxton and Andrew Davies, were sent home Wednesday after testing positive in random tests carried out in Britain before the Games.

The Spanish discus thrower David Martinez, meanwhile, has been cleared of alleged drug-taking and was to take part in the Olympics despite a hepatitis infection. Recent tests showed higher than usual levels of testosterone, which could be caused by use of a banned steroid. But officials said that doctors had determined that the abnormal results were caused by a hepatitis infection, not drugs.

### U.S. Sprinter Is Out

Mark Witherspoon, the 1987 U.S. 100-meter champion, suffered a ruptured right Achilles' tendon Saturday and will be out of competition for at least a year, The Associated Press reported.

### Witherspoon Injured

Witherspoon was injured in the Olympic 100-meter semifinals, crumpling to the track about 30 meters into the race. He was scheduled to run in the 4x100 relay, and is expected to be replaced by Carl Lewis.

### Officials KO an Irishman

Americans and Cubans will fight in the Olympic ring for the first time since 1976, but Irish featherweight Paul Griffin won't fight anyone for a year, Reuters reported.

The International Amateur Boxing Association banned the European champion for 12 months and put him on a further two years' probation for trying to assault officials after a doctor ruled Griffin could not continue with his bout.

Inside the ring, Larry Donald set up one American-Cuban duel by stopping Russian super-heavyweight Nikolai Koulpinin. His quarter-final bout will be against world champion Roberto Balado.

Heavyweight Danell Nicholson followed his teammate's example and won through to rendezvous with Cuban world champion Felix Savon.

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ACROSS. 4 On a cruise, 5 Fence straddler, 6 Gladden, 7 Aerial bombs...

DOWN. 47 Actress from N.Y.C., 48 Actor Buchholz, 49 Soprano Gluck et al.